



Edward

1872

1872









# CATALOGUE

OF THE

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

CONTAINED IN THE

## London Museum,

AND

INSTITUTE

OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

CATHERINE STREET, STRAND;

*Now open to the Inspection of the Public.*

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SECOND EDITION, PRICE 2s. 6d.

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SOLD AT THE MUSEUM; AT MESSRS. RIVINGTONS, ST. PAUL'S  
CHURCH-YARD; WHITE, FLEET-STREET; ASPERNE, CORNHILL;  
MILLER, ALBEMARLE-STREET; HATCHARD, PICCADILLY; AND  
EVERY OTHER BOOKSELLER.

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1808.





# ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

*SECOND EDITION.*

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**T**HE favourable reception the First Edition of this little Catalogue experienced, induces the Publisher to accede to the wishes of those desirous of a more ample account of the contents of this Museum. The present Edition is intended for this purpose, being on an enlarged and improved scale, though still retaining its original character of brevity. In the account of the animal tribes the additions are not altogether inconsiderable, and it besides includes a concise view of the plants and minerals, neither of which were noticed in the First Edition.

As the design of this Institution was explained in the Introduction to the preceding Catalogue, it will be sufficient in the present instance to retrace our former observations for the information of those to whom the particulars therein mentioned may be unknown.

The primary object of the London Museum, which under the auspices of an enlightened nation might be rendered the source of much rational amusement and instruction, is to concentrate within one general view a comprehensive and well-digested series of the various NATIVE PRODUCTIONS of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the several departments of the ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, and MINERAL kingdoms.

The merits of an establishment, designed to constitute upon a permanent and liberal basis, a NATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, in the centre of the metropolis, must be indisputably acknowledged, and the Proprietor conceived would no doubt experience that attention and public countenance to which with becoming confidence it aspired. The collection is the result of no ordinary share of attention, and liberality of expence devoted by the Proprietor to the pursuits of natural science, for many years past. It embraces every branch of the British Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Corals, Plants, Minerals, and Fossils, or the organic remains of the antediluvian world! and in fine every department, without exception

exception of the native products of Great Britain. The whole displayed in the order of scientific arrangement. In the present instance this assemblage comprehends nearly thirty thousand individual articles, and is collectively calculated to display, in the most pleasing and impressive manner, the grandeur, variety, beauty, and intrinsic value of the native riches of the country, and their various applications to the useful purposes of man.

It may hence appear the Proprietor has been induced to establish this Museum for a purpose as laudable as it is novel in this country, and that upon principles which must reflect some small degree of credit at least on his individual zeal. He conceived the establishment of an INSTITUTE of this peculiar nature in every respect worthy the dignity and genius of the BRITISH NATION, and is free to confess that rather from motives of public spirit than any other consideration, presumed to submit his design to the test of public discrimination.

In order to convey a more accurate idea of the extent of the present Institution, the following may be mentioned among the number of principal collections and cabinets which have contributed to enrich the Museum with a variety of matchless articles, independent of those collected by the proprietor and his friends, in different parts of the kingdom, and from various other sources, which it might be superfluous to mention—*The Portland—Leve-rian—Edinburgh—Calonne—and Litchfield Museums. Collections of Earl Bute—Earl Donegal—Mr. E. Da Costa—the Rev. J. Lightfoot—Dr. Fordyce—Mr. Drury—Mr. Green—Mr. Keate—Mr. Cordiner—the Hon. Daines Barrington—Dr. Parsons—Mr. Plott, the Natural Historian of Oxford—Mr. Ingham Forster—Mr. Jacobs, Author of the History of Faversham—and the Rev. Mr. Parlby of Saffron Walden. Duplicate Collections of Dr. Woodward—Sir Ashton Lever—and Dr. Latham, &c.*

General information is the more immediate object of the present Catalogue: it is calculated only to point out a select number of the leading articles contained in the Museum, and that in language the most familiar to the general reader, whenever it could possibly be adopted. With this view the whole is uniformly divested as far as the subject would allow, of the technical phraseology and terms of science, and rendered as instructive by the introduction of cursory observations as the brevity of a catalogue will admit. The omission of scientific names is a circumstance also the inquisitive reader will be less inclined to regret, as they will be usually found annexed to the respective articles.

THE FOLLOWING  
TESTIMONIES AND OPINIONS,  
RELATIVE TO THE  
LONDON MUSEUM,  
HAVE LATELY APPEARED.

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“MR. DONOVAN, who is well known from his many valuable publications, has lately formed his extensive collection of Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, &c. the native productions of the British Isles, into an elegant Museum, which he has opened for public inspection, under the appellation of The London Museum of Natural History. The collection which is here exhibited is unquestionably the most complete in its kind that exists any where, and contains a greater number, and much more valuable assortment of particular specimens than the richest cabinets of Europe would collectively afford: in the number of these specimens we would mention, as peculiarly deserving of notice, those of the organic remains of the antediluvian world, which must be allowed by scientific men to be the finest collection ever brought together. The Museum contains about thirty thousand different articles, including quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, plants, minerals, and fossils, all British; and the whole are arranged in scientific order, and with an elegance of taste, which while it facilitates the inquiries of the student, charms the eye with an assemblage of the most splendid and delightful pictures. We sincerely hope, that this institution, which may truly be regarded as a national one, will experience that public patronage to which it is justly entitled, and that the public spirit of its worthy proprietor will meet its due reward in the gratitude and encouragement of all who have the advancement of science at heart.”

October, 1808.

— Dr. Aikin's *Athenaeum*.

Extract of a Letter written by Mr. John Parkinson, Author of "Organic Remains," to Mr. Nicholson; inserted in the Philosophical Journal for October, 1807..

" SIR,

" Permit me, through your excellent publication, to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Donovan for the advantages I have derived in my enquiries respecting the mineralized remains of the animals of the former world, from the examination of the inestimable fossils contained in his *MATCHLESS MUSEUM*.

" Having no reason for concealing any of the motives which induce me to trouble you with this request, I do not hesitate to avow that one of these is a wish to call the attention of the curious, as well as scientific, to the most complete collection of British Natural History which has ever yet been formed; a Museum not confined to any one particular branch, but comprehending alike the three great departments of nature, the zoological, botanical, and mineralogical productions of the island upon the grandest scale. It will not be too much to say, that this Museum, from the science evinced in its arrangement, independent of its importance as a collection of choice and valuable specimens, must, to those desirous of such knowledge, prove a most instructive school, and afford an inexhaustible fund of information to all those who think the Natural History of their own country worth attending to.

" Hoaton-Square."

" J. Parkinson."

" SIR,

" I was always of opinion the subjects of Natural History, the larger kinds especially, when arranged in their different genera, would appear equally pleasing to the eye, as those where the families are mixed. I therefore cannot help expressing to you the satisfaction I felt, when, on a visit to your Museum, I observed that you had distributed your collection in that way, the obvious advantage of which to Science also struck me very forcibly; for, instead of searching half an hour for a particular kind, as was the case in the Leverian Museum, and the impossibility of comparing the species, from their being generally placed at a distance from each other, by your mode of classification, knowing immediately where to go to the family wanted, and the species being in their places, the distinctions are instantly manifest, without any trouble, or loss of time to the student.

" I had

“ I had no conception that the *Natural History of the United Kingdom* would have formed so pleasing, as well as so numerous, an assemblage of *Quadrupeds, Birds, Amphibia, Fishes, &c.* as you have so indefatigably got into one view. Of the fossil plants, from the many opportunities I have had of knowing, I can venture to affirm your collection is unrivalled in this country, I may say in Europe; the *Fishes, Echini, Crustacea,* and other organic remains in a fossil state, are beyond any thing of the kind I know of; and, upon the whole, I cannot but think your *Museum* an honour to the country, and, I need not add, a credit to yourself. I am, &c.

“ *George Humphrey.*”

“ *Leicester-Street, Leicester-Square,*  
“ *May 16, 1807.*”

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### *Remarks on the London Museum,*

*In the Medical and Physical Journal for November, 1807.*

“ From reading Mr. Parkinson’s observation on the *British Emericites,* and other mineralized remains of the organic world, I learn with infinite pleasure that the *Institute of Natural History,* established in the metropolis last April, still remains open to the public inspection.”—“ As an admirer of the works of Nature, I should consider myself wanting in candour to withhold my tribute of approbation from such a noble undertaking, or to neglect any opportunity, should it be necessary, to direct the attention of the public to this *Museum.* The endeavour to establish such a *National Academy of the Natural History of the country,* is entitled to every praise we can bestow; and reflects so much credit on the liberality, judgment, assiduity, and laudable spirit of Mr. Donovan, the proprietor, that I am sure every one must agree with me, in considering it one of the greatest and most successful attempts ever made in this country for the promotion of Science.”

“ When I was in London, my visits to this *Museum* were frequently repeated; and I always saw it with additional delight and pleasure. From my attachment to *Natural History* in general, I have, at various times, had an opportunity of seeing almost every Cabinet and *Museum,* public as well as private, of any celebrity in this country: and I am confident in saying, that so far from any one of these being comparable, the whole of them added together would not form a collection of *British Natural History* by any means so extensive, valuable, or instructive. I consider the divisions of birds and fishes the only perfect collections known. The organic remains of the ancient world consist of the most illustrative specimens;

mens; and I cannot help observing further, in every other department objects of the greatest rarity occur. Considering as I do the present collection to be enriched with the choicest British productions of natural curiosity in the animal and mineral kingdoms, obtained at the dispersion of the Lætærian and other great collections, (with which I was well acquainted) besides thousands of valuable and inestimable articles I have never seen the like of elsewhere, have no scruple in saying it would be impossible at this time for any collector, possessing the most unwearied attention, sanguine wish, and unlimited purse, to form another collection equal to that now before the public, under the appellation of the London Museum."

Oct. 5, 1807.

J. Laskey, Captain of the 21st.  
Militia, Scotland.

" SIR,

" Mr. Heuland informs me, that he has visited the National Museum at Paris; the Cabinet of the King of Spain at Madrid; that of the Emperor of Russia at Petersburg, as well as other Museums on the continent, but in none of them is there so fine an assemblage of fossil plants, fishes, marine animals, and other interesting remains of the antediluvian creation, as is contained in the London Museum.—I should not omit saying that he is well acquainted with the celebrated collection of fossils in the Museum at Haarlem, in Holland, which is thought superior to the rest, but which in his estimation is very deficient compared with that you possess. When Mr. Heuland visited your Museum, his attention was in particular directed to this branch of Natural History, and as he is allowed to be a very good judge of those matters, I think his opinion may confirm the testimony you have received from other quarters, that in many respects your splendid collection is unequalled, much less surpassed, by the first national Museums in Europe.

" I am, Sir, &c.

" George Humphrey,

" Leicester-Street, Leicester-Square,

" Sept. 14, 1807.

" Mr. Donovan."

GENERAL  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

LONDON MUSEUM.

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THE first apartment is devoted almost exclusively to the reception of Quadrupeds, and contains preserved specimens, drawings, figures, or models, of every species of this tribe of animals hitherto discovered in Britain.

The first class and order in the great scale of animated nature is assigned to man!

“*Homo sapiens, creatorum operum perfectissimum, ultimum et summum, in Telluris Cortice, Majestatis Divinæ stupendis indicis oblecto, constitutus, secundum sensus judicans artificium admirans pulchritudinem, veneraturus auctorem, &c.*” Linnæus.

“*Sic totus mundus gloria divina plenus est, dum omnia creata opera Deum glorificant per hominem.*” Esa. iv. 4.

1. PRIMÆVAL MAN.

The sublime and truly poetic imagery of our native bard surveying the works of first creation, embellished by the pencil of the artist,

Of living creatures, new to sight and strange,  
Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,  
Godlike erect, with native honour clad  
In naked Majesty seemed Lord of all;  
And worthy seemed; for in their looks divine  
The image of their glorious Maker shone! *Milton.*

*Homo sapiens. Diurnus; varians cultura loco.* Linn.

2, 3, 4, 5. THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Exemplified by characteristic figures of the English, Cambrian, Scot, and Hibernian.

## BRITISH QUADRUPEDS.

## 6. LONG EARED BAT.

Rather scarce in England.

## 7. GREAT BAT.

Rare.

## 8. COMMON BAT.

## 9. HORSE-SHOE BAT.

So named from the very singular form of its nose, which bears a strong resemblance to a horse-shoe. This is a scarce, or at least very local kind of Bat. They were formerly found in great numbers in the salt-petre works belonging to the powder-mills at Dartford, in Kent.

## 10. SMALL HORSE-SHOE BAT.

Described by G. Montagu, Esq. as a new species, in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society of London. The specimen in this Museum was taken in Devonshire. Mr. Donovan lately discovered this kind of Bat lurking among the ivy that overhangs the mouldering battlements of Ragland Castle, Monmouthshire.

## 11. COMMON SEAL,

Or, as it is sometimes called by fishermen, the Sea Calf. This species commonly inhabits the northern coasts of Britain.

## 12. GREAT SEAL,

Described by Dr. Parsons in the Transactions of the Royal Society. This is an animal of considerable magnitude, and appears to be common only on the shores of the western isles of Scotland, especially about the Hiskyr rock. Mr. Pennant informs us, in his *Tour to the Hebrides*, that he heard of this species, but did not meet with it, and we therefore conclude it must be rare. One of the largest individuals of this kind on record was killed on the Scottish coast; it measured twelve feet in length. The specimen, No. 12, preserved in this Museum, is of a large size.

## 13. DOG,

With a suite of characteristic and appropriate figures to illustrate the more interesting varieties of that faithful domestic. Among others, the Irish Wolf Dog, which has been described with so much accuracy by A. B. Lambert, Esq. in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, deserves particular attention.

## 14. WOLF.

Slunk from the cavern and the troubled wood  
See the grim wolf!

*Thompson.*

Happily those rapacious creatures, once the scourge and terror of the country, exist no longer in a state of nature in Britain. For ages they remained the uncontrouled inhabitants of our forests, and native deserts, and it was only within the last few centuries that they were wholly extirpated. In the time of the Saxons, wolves abounded in this island, as appears from many unquestionable traits of history. To the policy of



of King Edgar, and the laws enacted by that prince, the country was in an eminent degree indebted for the extirpation of those ferocious animals; but they were not wholly destroyed till after the time of Edward the First; neither were the Cambrian district even entirely free from those voracious animals till after that period. The last wolf killed in Scotland fell by the hands of Sir Ewin Cameron, and according to Smith's History of the County of Cork, the last wolf in Ireland was killed in 1710.

A design (14\*) explains the mode of capture employed in Germany for the destruction of those animals.

### 15. FOX.

————— The wily fox,  
A subtle pilfering foe, prowling around  
In midnight shades, and wakeful to destroy  
In the full fold the poor defenceless lamb,  
Seiz'd by his guileful arts, with sweet warm blood  
Supplies a rich repast. —————

————— For these nocturnal thieves huntsmen prepare  
Thy sharpest vengeance. Oh! how glorious 'tis  
To right th' oppressed, and bring the felon vile  
To just disgrace.

*Somerville Chase.*

### 16. CAT.

The cat in a domestic state includes an amazing number of varieties: it would indeed be endless to enumerate more than the principal of those, and perhaps superfluous, as they are familiar to every one.—The wild cat, emphatically denominated the *British tiger*, is, on the contrary, an animal scarcely known in this country. Its appearance is more uniform, its size superior, and, in point of ferocity and strength, it approaches much nearer to the tiger than any other animal found in Britain.

The wild cat, No. 16, was killed in Coombe Abbey Wood, Warwickshire.

No. 17 is a singular and very perfect *husus* of the common Cat, preserved in spirits.

### 18. OTTER

Haunts the banks of rivers, and is sometimes observed on the sea coasts: it feeds principally on fish, frogs, and other aquatic animals.—Another case

### 19. THE YOUNG OTTER.

### 20. MARTIN.

A species that lurks about farm-yards, and, like the pole-cat, commits great devastation among poultry.

### 21. PINE MARTIN

Inhabits forests, especially those where pines abound, and from this circumstance derives its name. It resides in the cavities of old trees, and feeds on squirrels, mice, and other small quadrupeds and birds, and also on fruits and berries. This is a rare species, and occurs chiefly in Scotland.

## 22. POLE-CAT.

The odour emitted by this animal is proverbially offensive. The species lives principally in woods, residing in burrows which it forms under ground, and is very destructive to young game and rabbits. The Polecat oftentimes approaches the farm-yard, where it secretes itself during the day time in the cavities of old walls, in barns, and other out-houses, from whence it prowls securely over the farmers domains at midnight, and destroys the poultry.

## 23. FERRET.

Originally a native of Africa. This animal is naturalized in England, and is trained to catch rabbits, rats, mice, and other vermin.

## 24. STOAT, OR ERMINE

Inhabits forests, the banks of rivers, and stony places. It is to be observed, that in northern climates the fur of this animal is whiter than in temperate climates; and that in winter it becomes lighter in all countries than in summer, the extreme half of the tail alone excepted: this part is uniformly dark in every change of climate, and serves as a distinguishing criterion of the species.

## 25. WEESEL.

In the northern parts of Russia which the Weesel inhabits, the fur of this animal becomes white in winter, like that of the common ermine. The tail is invariably the same colour as the rest of the body, in which particular it differs from the foregoing species.

## 26. BEAR.

This ferocious beast was wild in Britain in very early times, as appears from the evidence of the best historians: they were certainly frequent both in Scotland and Wales, and very probably in other parts of the island. The Cambro-Britons considered it as an animal of chase; it is particularly mentioned in several of the Welsh legends, and in their code of laws. There are many places also in the principality of Wales which to this day bears the significant appellation of *Pennarth*, or the *Bear's head*, as it is imagined in allusion either to the adjacent haunts of those animals, or of other circumstances respecting them. The baiting of bears was also a favourite diversion among our British ancestors. Plutarch relates, that in his time the wild bears of Britain were occasionally transported from hence to Rome, where they became the principal actors in the savage sports of the amphitheatre. Even after the final extirpation of wild bears in this country, which seems to have taken place about the close of the twelfth century, those animals were not unfrequently introduced from other countries for the purposes of pastime, bear-baiting having for many centuries after constituted one of the chief amusements of the great.

## 27. BADGER.

This belongs to the same genus as the common bear, and is the only species of this tribe found at present in a state of nature in Britain.

## 28. MOLE.

28. MOLE.

29. SHREW

Inhabits swampy places. A diminutive animal.

30. FETID SHREW

Has nearly the same habits as the latter, but is found more frequently in stables, granaries, and other similar places; and emits an odour somewhat resembling musk.

31. HEDGEHOG.

The prejudices entertained by the farmer against the Hedgehog is founded in superstition and error; it is by no means injurious to cattle by sucking and wounding the teats of those useful animals, as is vulgarly imagined. The Hedgehog is of a placid disposition, and endowed with so much docility, that in certain parts of Russia, according to Professor Pallas, it is domesticated in the same manner as the cat in Europe.

32. RESTLESS CAVY, OR GUINEA-PIG.

Originally a native of Brazil, yet so generally naturalized at this time in England, that though it has no real claim to a place among British quadrupeds, it would be improper to pass it over in perfect silence.

33. BEAVER.

Formerly an indigenous British animal, as appears undoubtedly from the annals of the Welsh Historians.

34. BLACK RAT.

The old British race of rats now nearly extirpated by the Norway rat. The latter was only introduced of late years into England, but from its superior strength and ferocity, has in this short interval of time, almost entirely destroyed the first mentioned species.

35. NORWAY RAT.

36. COMMON MOUSE.

37. A singular variety of the Common Mouse having a tuft or crown of hair upon the forehead.

38. White variety of the Mouse.

39. FIELD MOUSE

Frequents woods and gardens, and is rarely found in houses except in winter.

40. A variety of the Field Mouse.

41. Another Ditto.

42. HARVEST MOUSE.

A small species that appears in vast numbers during harvest in the fields of Hampshire; observed likewise in Devonshire.

43. A specimen of the Harvest Mouse preserved in spirits.

## 44. WATER RAT.

An animal which lives chiefly in watery places.

## 45. SQUIRREL.

Wild in many of the woodland parts of the British isles.

## 46. COMMON DORMOUSE

Inhabits woods in general. This elegant little animal forms a nest of grass or leaves in the hollows of trees, and remains torpid during the winter.

## 47. COMMON HARE.

## 48. VARYING OR ALPINE HARE.

This is the *Lepus variabilis* of Schreber, and Alpine Hare of Pennant and Forster. It is a species which inhabits the higher regions of the Scottish mountains, and never intermixes with the former kind of Hare.

## 49. RABBIT.

Four varieties of the common Rabbit are contained in case 49; one of those is of very uncommon magnitude.

## 50. COMMON STAG.

“The branching monarch of the shades.” *Thompson.*

## 51. Horns of the Common Stag.

## 52. Stag hunt.

## 53. FALLOW DEER.

## 54. Fawn of the Spotted variety of the Fallow Deer.

## 55. ROE.

Still found wild in the western isles of Scotland, but rare.

## 56. Pair of the Roe Buck's horns in the velvet or downy state, an interesting article.

## 57. GOAT.

58. STEINBOCK, *Ridinger.*

The origin, as some writers believe, of the common Goat, and therefore introduced in order to elucidate the history of that animal. We must observe that this opinion is received with considerable doubt. The Steinbock inhabits mountains in the southern parts of Europe.

## 59. SHEEP.

Varieties of this gentle and most useful race of quadrupeds.

## 60. A recent jaw of the common Sheep having the teeth completely encrusted with arsenical pyrites of a fine golden colour.

This is one of the most curious articles connected with the history of the common Sheep, and serves to explain in a very satisfactory manner the truth of some ambiguous passages in the writings of *Boethius*, an old British writer, who has treated on the history of those animals. He relates that

that in the Scottish isle of Rona, a breed of sheep existed that were covered with blue wool; and in Hirta, another of those isles, a race larger than the he-goat, with tails pendant nearly to the ground, and horns as thick and longer than those of an ox. One kind is also mentioned whose flesh and fleeces were yellow, and their teeth the colour of gold. The whole of the preceding statement is probably inadmissible, we are to consider the credulity of the age in which Boethius flourished: to a certain extent the general tenor of his observations are sufficiently plausible. With regard to the Sheep having teeth of a golden colour, an evidence of his accuracy is now before us: he had certainly seen the teeth of those Sheep encrusted with yellow pyrites in the same manner as this individual specimen. Mr. Pennant remarks, he never knew an instance of the teeth of sheep exhibiting this appearance, but that in the summer of the year 1772, he saw the jaws of an Ox, at Athol-house, in Scotland, the teeth of which were encrusted with gold coloured pyrites.

## 61. OX.

Models and designs illustrative of the principal varieties of horned cattle.

## 62. Horns of the Common Ox.

A pair of enormous size, measuring eighty four inches from tip to tip.

## 63. HORSE.

Varieties of this generous animal.

Horses were anciently found wild in Britain, yet few traces of an indigenous race appears extant at this period. The horses of small breed, cultivated in some of the mountainous parts of the British isles, have no decided claim to be considered in that point of view. The only certain vestiges of such a race seems to be the Shetland horse, a small but elegant creature scarcely exceeding the size of a Newfoundland dog. This is the animal spoken of by Dr. Johnson in his Tour of the Hebrides, a circumstance which more immediately introduces this hardy little animal to the notice of the literary part of the community. Speaking of his adventures in the isle of Col, this writer says, "Here I first mounted a little highland steed, and if there had been many spectators, should have been somewhat ashamed of my figure in the march. The horses of the islands, as of other barren countries, are very low; they are, indeed, muscular and strong beyond what their sizes give reason for expecting; but a bulky man upon one of their backs, makes a very disproportionate appearance." *Vide Johnson's Tour.*

## 64. ASS.

## 65. HOG.

The wild boar was formerly a native of this country. In the celebrated code of Cambrian laws, established by Howel Dda, it is stated that the chief huntsman has the privilege of hunting the wild boar from the beginning of November to the middle of December. *Penbro* is an old British word, and literally signifies the boar's head; this name is applied to many places in Wales, and clearly implies that this animal was originally

originally an inhabitant of that part of Britain. The Norman conqueror enacted the severest penal laws against persons convicted of killing the wild boar. Those animals seem to have become extinct however as population increased, for it is related that Charles the First turned out wild boars in the New Forest, Hampshire, and that those were destroyed during the civil wars. Wild boars are sometimes even now introduced from Norway, and kept in England for the purpose of hunting.

#### 66. Wild Boar Hunt.

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## CETACEOUS; OR, FISH-FORMED MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS.

### 67. NARWHAL, or "SEA UNICORN."

A drawing of the whole animal.

A solitary individual of this remarkable marine species was cast ashore a few years ago near Boston, in Lincolnshire; it was alive when first discovered, and measured about eighteen feet in length, exclusive of the tooth. This is the only authentic instance of its being found on the British coasts. The Narwhal (*monodon monoceros*) of Linnæus is an inhabitant of the Northern seas.

### 68. THE SKULL OF THE NARWHAL.

69. An uncommonly fine example of the SKULL OF THIS ANIMAL, with the two teeth complete.

This must be regarded as an object of considerable curiosity. In young animals of this species, two teeth are sometimes observable, one of a moderate size, the other diminutive and just protruded through the upper lip; for both teeth are situated in the upper jaw of the animal, and the smaller one seems as it were designed by nature to be in readiness to supply the defect of the other, when lost or broken. The same occurs also in the adult males, but a skull possessing both the teeth of this size, and those so perfect in their formation as in this specimen, is a circumstance by no means usual. Before the history of the Narwhal was sufficiently understood, detached teeth of this animal were vulgarly considered as the horns of the unicorn, and those were beyond a doubt the only foundation on which the existence of that fabulous animal depends. Those teeth are of the finest ivory, and on that account valuable. A single trait of history will suffice to prove, that in the latter respect it was held in considerable estimation; there is still preserved in the castle of Rosenberg a throne made for the monarchs of Denmark, which is entirely composed of the Narwhals' teeth, this kind of Ivory being anciently considered more valuable than even gold.

### 70. GREAT MYSTICETE WHALE.

The largest of all animals, attaining to the length of seventy, eighty, or even ninety feet in length. Whales of this kind, appear to be more common in the Scottish seas than any other part of Britain.— This stupendous creature is illustrated by an accurate drawing.

71. Three

71. Three ribs, a vertebral joint, and other bones of the common Whale.

72. PIKE-HEADED WHALE.

A small example of this species. The characteristic form of the head, together with the double spiracles for casting out the water; and also the longitudinal wrinkles on the belly, are exhibited in this little specimen with extraordinary precision. The length of one taken on the coast of Scotland, and described by Sir Robert Sibbald, was forty-six feet in length, and measured twenty feet in the greatest circumference.

73. Drawing of a large Pike-headed Whale.

74. FIN FISH.

This is a large species growing to the length of sixty or seventy feet.

75. BEAKED WHALE.

Two Whales of this kind, one twenty-seven feet in length, the other sixteen were found stranded on the shore of Beaumaris bay, near Penmaun Mawr, in the year 1799.

76. BROAD NOSED WHALE.

77. BLUNT-HEADED CACHALOT.

A very large specimen of this kind of Whale was once stranded on the coasts of Norfolk. This is the species generally known by the name of the Spermaceti whale.

78. A small specimen of the Blunt-headed Cachalot preserved in spirits.

79. LESSER CACHALOT.

80. PORPOISE

Inhabits the sea, and in the summer season, ascends rivers in pursuit of its prey.

81. DOLPHIN.

Celebrated by Pliny and other writers of classical antiquity for its tenderness and affection to man.

81. GRAMPUS.

Appendix to the Whale tribe.

82. BOTTLE-NOSE WHALE, *of Dale.*

This is called by Mr. Hunter DELPHINUS BIDENS.

83. MARSOUIN 'A DEUX DENTS, *of Black.*

Lately found on the Scottish coast.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF QUADRUPEDS.

84. A large fossil grinder tooth of a species of Elephant: its weight is upwards of eleven pounds. The length is fifteen inches, the greatest breadth three inches, and the circumference about three feet. A monstrous tooth was dug up about the middle of the last century

Munsley in Norfolk, and is the individual specimen described by Henry Baker, Esq. in a paper read to the Royal Society, on the 27th of March 1745.

85. Part of a large tooth of an Elephant found in a bed of chalk, Oxfordshire.
86. Another portion of a similar tooth. Warwickshire.
87. Part of an Elephant's tooth dug up at Shrewsbury.
88. A large mass of the jaw-bone of an Elephant, having a small grinder yet fixed in the socket. The bone is rugged, and saturated with lapideous matter. The tooth is nearly entire, and retains much of its original fine enamel. This rare and capital fossil was found in Oxfordshire, near Dorchester.
89. The jaw-bone of some unknown animal with three grinder teeth fixed in their sockets, discovered in digging a well at Tame in Oxfordshire.
90. Fragment of a jaw-bone with two grinder teeth fixed in their sockets. The teeth retain a fine enamel, and from their size belonged to some animal of considerable size, and of a species different from any we are at present acquainted with in a living state.
91. A curious little grinder tooth of an unknown animal, having the upper surface divided into a number of little pointed turrets, or conic processes. This tooth upon the whole, bears some slight resemblance to that of the immense animal, found fossil on the Banks of the Ohio in America, and known by the general name of the Mammoth. This was found in the vicinity of Bath.
92. Another tooth of the same animal more complete than the former, and retaining the fine politure of the original enamel. The history of this specimen is singular: incredible as it may appear, we are assured this tooth was discovered in the centre of a solid block of coal, that weighed above fifty pounds; the coal was brought from the pits at Birmingham.
93. Part of a jaw-bone having one of those teeth still remaining in its natural socket. Found in digging at a great depth near London.
94. Portion of a fossil tooth spirally twisted in the same manner as that of the Monodon Monoceros, and appertaining no doubt to an animal of a similar kind. A very rare fossil.
95. The upper part of the tusk of an Elephant finely preserved. Found near Dorchester in Oxfordshire.
96. Another portion of a similar tusk from the same place.
97. Fragment of a small tusk resembling those of the Walrus, or Sea Horse. Found by Mr. Platt near Oxford.
98. Horn of a stag discovered in a bed of chalk, thirty feet below the surface of the ground. From the Litchfield Museum.
99. Ditto found in Kent.
100. Brow antlers of an animal of the Stag tribe.
101. An enormous pair of fossil horns dug up in Ireland. These are to be considered as a noble and matchless fragment, the whole consisting of a single piece: it exhibits the upper portion of the skull, with the horns branching from it in their natural position, and the texture of the bone is visible throughout. Horns of this description are occasionally



- tionally dug up in Ireland, and a single instance within our knowledge has occurred in Wales. Those are generally considered as the horns of the Moose Deer now found in America; but this opinion is erroneous, as will be obvious on comparing them with the Moose Deer horns suspended immediately below them, and also with the pair No. 103. They are certainly the remains of an animal entirely unknown to us, in a living state at this time. The expansion is above ten feet.
102. Pair of Moose Deer horns introduced for comparison.
103. Ditto of great magnitude, perhaps the largest known, yet in point of size, those bear no proportion to the fossil kind. No. 101.
104. Very large horn of an animal of the Ox or Buffalo kind, with part of the skull-bone attached. Found at a vast depth in digging a well at Saffron Walden, by the Rev. Mr. Parly.
104. Vertebral joint of some land animal, imbedded in a piece of quarry stone, from Stonfield.
105. Ditto, having one end polished to shew the osseous structure.
106. A vertebra of uncommon magnitude.
107. An Astragalus from Shotover-hill.
108. Upper part of a gigantic thigh bone. This exhibits the most perfect osseous appearance, and is completely mineralized. It was found with the monstrous tooth No. 84, and from its size and aspect, probably belonged to the same gigantic animal.
109. A large fossil blade bone found in a bed of blue marl at Shotover-hill.
110. Another bone of greater magnitude than the former, and from the same place. Some consider those as the remains of the Hippopotamus. They are assuredly the relics of some animals infinitely surpassing any known in a living state at this time in the country.

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## BIRDS.

*Eagles, Falcons, Hawks.*

### 111. CINEREOUS, OR WHITE TAILED EAGLE.

A fine young bird caught alive on the north coast of Scotland.

### 112. CINEREOUS EAGLE.

An older bird than the preceding.

### 113. WHITE-HEADED EAGLE.

Considered by many naturalists as the Cinereous, or White-Tailed Eagle, in its complete or last state of plumage.

### 114. GOLDEN EAGLE.

Mountains of Scotland and Wales.

### 115. BLACK EAGLE.

A young bird.

### 116. BLACK EAGLE.

In full plumage, and in the attitude of devouring its prey.

## 117. SEA EAGLE.

Two specimens are included in this case; one shot on the Moors in Scotland, the other on the Giants Causeway in Ireland.

## 118. RING-TAIL EAGLE.

A bird of very extraordinary magnitude, measuring nearly twelve feet between the tip of the wings when expanded.

## 119. OSPREY.

Male and female.

Called in some parts the fishing Eagle, from the circumstance of its preying on fish, in search of which it is frequently seen plunging into the water. *Vide Donovan. Brit. Birds.*

## 120. COMMON BUZZARD.

Male and female.

## 121. HONEY BUZZARD.

The Honey Buzzards feed on mice, small birds, reptiles and insects especially Bees, and from this latter circumstance, derives the name of Honey Buzzard. The male birds are very rare, the female scarcely known. The groupe includes, the male in full plumage, an old male bird, and the female.

122. Dark coloured variety of the Honey Buzzard.

## 123. MOOR BUZZARD.

Male and female.

## 124. GOSHAWK.

A scarce bird, shot in Scotland.

## 125. KITE.

Called in some parts of England, the Glead, or Swallow-tailed Hawk.

## 126. FALCON GENTIL.

Male and female. This is a rare species.

## 127. PEREGRINE FALCON.

Inhabits the stupendous cliffs of Holyhead, in the island of Anglesea, and some other parts on the sea coasts of Britain.

## 128. SPOTTED FALCONS.

Three distinct birds are contained in this case to illustrate that ambiguous species, the Spotted Falcon of English authors.

128\*. Spotted Falcon of *Pennant*. 128\*\*. Spotted Falcon of *Lewin* and *Walcot*. 128\*\*\*. Spotted Falcon *Lev. Mus.*

Each of these birds are presumed to be unique; they are the *original specimens* described by the respective writers above-mentioned.

## 129. WHITE JERFALCON.

A matchless group of those very rare birds. Scotland.

## 130. ROUGH-LEGGED FALCON.

Two birds of this species, supposed to be male and female. The specimen distinguished by a star was shot near London a few years ago, and is the individual bird upon the authority of which the Rough-legged Falcon is inserted in the English catalogue of Birds by Dr. Latham.

## 131. LANNER.

Male and female. Found, and supposed to breed in the north of Ireland; a bird of this kind was once taken in a decoy in Lincolnshire.

## 132. HEN HARRIER.

## 133. SPARROW-HAWK.

## 134. RINGTAIL.

Considered by some as the female of the Hen Harrier, but erroneously, as both sexes of the latter have been clearly ascertained. The two birds in this case are believed to be male and female.

## 135. KESTRIL HAWK.

Male, female, and young, with the egg.

## 136. HOBBY HAWK.

Male, female, and younger bird.

## 137. MERLIN HAWK.

This bird was anciently used in falconry, and, though the smallest of the British falcons, was inferior to none in activity and courage.

## 138. GREAT HORNED OWL.

Also called the Eagle Owl, as being the largest of its tribe, and even exceeding in point of size many species of Eagles. This gigantic bird has been twice shot in Britain, one in Scotland, the other in Yorkshire.

## 139. LONG-EARED OWL.

Male and female.

## 140. SHORT-EARED OWL.

Said to be found in England at the same time as the common woodcock.

## 141. LITTLE HORNED OWL.

Lately discovered in Yorkshire.

## 142. BARRED OWL.

A newly discovered British species of Owl.

## 143. WHITE OWL, 143\*. The young of the WHITE OWL.

## 144. BROWN OWL.

## 145. LITTLE OWL.

## 146. GREAT

146. GREAT CINEREOUS SHRIKE.

Male and female, a scarce species.

147. RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Male and female.

148. WOOD CHAT.

One of the rarest birds of this country.

149. RAVEN.

150. CROW.

151. CROW.—Variety.

Having the upper and lower mandible crossing each other in the same manner as those of the common cross-bill.

152. ROOK.

153. HOODED, OR ROYSTON CROW.

A local species, being in some parts of England more abundant than the common crow, in others rare. It is said to be the only kind of crow known in most parts of Scotland.

154. JACKDAW.

155. JAY.

Male and female, with the nest and eggs.

156. WHITE JAY.

Le Geay Blanc of Buffon. This is perfectly white, and was taken in Kent.

157. MAGPIE.

158. NUTCRACKER.

Extremely scarce in England. *Donov. Brit. Birds.*

159. RED-LEGGED CROW.

This species is common in Cornwall, and is so seldom observed in any other part of England, that it has with some propriety obtained the name of Cornish Chough.

160. ROLLER.

A specimen of this beautiful bird was shot near Helston-bridge, Cornwall, some years ago, as appears by an account transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Borlase, author of the "*Antiquities of Cornwall.*"

161. GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Pennant records one specimen of this bird shot in South Wales: two others have been since shot in England. The body of the male is of a fine golden yellow, that of the female slightly tinged with olive: both sexes are included in this case.

## 162. COMMON CUCKOW.

Both sexes, with the young, the latter exhibiting a diversity of plumage not observable in the adult birds.

## 163. WRYNECK.

With the nest and eggs.

## 164. GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

Has been observed in the southern part of Devonshire. This is a very rare bird.

## 165. GREEN WOODPECKER

The most common of the Woodpecker tribe in England.

## 166. GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Male and female.

## 167. MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Male and female.

## 168. LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Male and female. The smallest of the European species of the Woodpecker tribe.

## 169. HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Extremely uncommon in this country.

## 170. THREE TOED NORTHERN WOODPECKER.

A new species of Woodpecker lately discovered in Scotland.

## 171. COMMON KINGFISHER.

## 172. EUROPEAN NUTHATCH.

## 173. COMMON BEE-EATER.

*Merops apiaster* of Linnæus. Described as a British bird in the third volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, page 333. It was discovered in England in the year 1794. Feeds principally on bees, and other insects, which it takes on the wing.

## 174. COMMON HOPOE.

This remarkable bird has been observed in Kent, Northumberland, at Moynton in Flintshire, and in Cornwall. A few years ago a pair had begun to build a nest in Hampshire, but being too much disturbed, forsook it, and were not afterwards seen. Vide *Dougl. Brit. Birds*.

## 175. COMMON CREEPER.

Male and female.

## 176. WALL CREEPER.

*Certhia muralis* of naturalists, and a reputed British species. This is a beautiful bird, and very uncommon in every part of Europe.

## 177. STARE, OR STARLING.

Male and female.

178. Thrush.

178. *Thruß.* RED WING.

Male and female.

## 179. BLACKBIRD.

Male and female.

## 180. FIELDFARE.

Male and female.

## 181. THROSTLE, OR SONG THRUSH.

Male and female.

## 182. MISSEL THRUSH.

Male and female, with the egg.

## 183. ROSE-COLOURED OUZEL, OR THRUSH.

The rarest of the Ouzel tribe. Has been shot in Lincolnshire. Vide *Don. Brit. Birds.*

## 184. WATER OUZEL.

Male and female, with the singular nest. Rare.

## 185. RING OUZEL.

Male and female.

## 186. WAXEN CHATTERER.

Appears in England only in very severe winters. The largest specimen was shot at Eltham, in Kent.

## 187. HAWFINCH.

By no means common, though it is supposed to breed here, having been observed in the summer.

## 188. COMMON CROSSBILL.

Four interesting varieties, including the female. The Crossbill inhabits pine forests chiefly, and has been known to visit England in large flocks.

## 189. WHITE WINGED CROSSBILL.

Recently discovered in Britain. A solitary specimen was shot at Belfast, in Ireland, and is recorded in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. It is the *Loxia falcirostris* of naturalists.

## 190. PINE GROSBEAK, OR PINE BULLFINCH.

Male and female. One of the most uncommon of the European birds. In Britain it is confined to the pine forests of Scotland. Vide *Don. Brit. Birds.*

## 191. GREENFINCH.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 192. BULLFINCH.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 193. SNOW BUNTING.

Male and female.

## 194. COMMON

194. COMMON BUNTING.

195. Curious variety of the Bunting.

196. TAWNY BUNTING.

Male and female.

197. YELLOW BUNTING, OR YELLOW HAMMER.

198. CIRC BUNTING.

A new British species, lately discovered in Devonshire by G. Montagu, Esq. *Vide Linn. Transf.*

199. REED BUNTING.

Male and female.

200. HOUSE SPARROW.

Male and female.

201. White variety of the House Sparrow.

202. TREE SPARROW.

203. BRAMBLING.

204. GOLDFINCH.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

205. SISKIN.

Male and female.

206. RED-BREASTED LINNET.

Male and female.

207. Ditto in a distinct state of plumage.

208. COMMON LINNET.

209. GREATER REDPOLE.

Male and female.

210. LESSER REDPOLE.

Male and female.

211. MOUNTAIN LINNET.

212. SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER.

Male and female.

213. PIED FLY-CATCHER.

Male and female.

214. PIED FLY-CATCHER.

A curious variety, with a white collar.

215. SKY-LARK.

216. Singular variety of the Sky-Lark.

217. CRESTED LARK.

218. WOOD LARK.

219. RED LARK.

Three varieties of this rare bird are contained in the same case.

220. FIELD LARK.

221. HAMPSHIRE LARK.

222. ROCK LARK.

Described in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, as a newly discovered species. Shores of Tenby, South Wales.

223. DUSKY LARK.

The individual bird shot in Scotland by Mr. Agneu, and described by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot, in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

224. CROSS-BILL LARK, a curious variety, or *lufus* of the common Lark.

225. TITLARK.

226. WHITE OR COMMON WAGTAIL.

Male, female, nest, and eggs.

227. GREY WAGTAIL.

Male and female : a scarce species, the male very uncommon.

228. YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Male and female.

229. NIGHTINGALE.

230. GREATER PETTY-CHAPS.

Male and female.

231. LESSER PETTY-CHAPS.

232. WHITE THROAT, with the nest and eggs.

The original specimen described by Mr. Lightfoot in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

233. LESSER WHITE THROAT.

Of the Linnæan Transactions. Discovered in Devonshire,

234. GRASS HOPPER WARBLER.

235. Grasshopper warbler male;

FAN-TAILED WARBLER, of *Lewin*.

236. HEDGE WARBLER.

Male and female, with nest and eggs.

237. DARTFORD WARBLER.

Male and female.

*Motacilla provincialis* of Gmelin, and *Sylvia Dartfordiensis* of Latham.

One pair of those rare little birds were shot on Bexley Heath, the other on Wandsworth Common, in Surrey, 1782. *Vide Donov. Brit.*

*Birds*

238. RED.



## 238. REDBREAST.

Male and female.

“ The Red-breast, sacred to the household gods,  
 Wifely regardful of th’ embroiling sky ;  
 In joyless fields, and thorny thickets, leaves  
 His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man  
 This annual visit.” *Thomson.*

## 239. STONE CHAT.

Male and female.

## 240. WHIN CHAT.

Male and female.

## 241. WHEATEAR.

Male and female.

## 242. Buff variety of the Wheatear.

## 243. COMMON WREN.

Male and female.

## 244. GOLD CRESTED WREN.

Male and female.

## 245. SEDGE WREN.

Male and female.

## 246. YELLOW WREN.

## 247. REED WREN.

Male and female.

## 248. GREAT TITMOUSE.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 249. COLEMOUSE.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 250. MARSH TITMOUSE.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 251. BLUE TITMOUSE.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 252. LONG TAILED TITMOUSE.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 253. BEARDED TITMOUSE.

Male, female, nest and eggs.

## 254. CRESTED TITMOUSE.

Discovered a few years ago in Scotland. *vide Donov. British Birds.*

## 255. COMMON SWALLOW.

Male and female, with the nest and eggs.

## 256. SAND MARTIN.

Male and female, with the egg.

257. MARTIN.

258. SWIFT.

259. Variety of the Swift.

260. EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.

Male and female.

261. STOCK PIGEON.

262. RING PIGEON.

263. COMMON TURTLE.

Male and female. Kent.

264. SPOTTED NECKED TURTLE DOVE.

Male and female. A beautiful species, shot in Buckinghamshire.

265. LANCASHIRE TURTLE DOVE,

266. Eight of the most elegant varieties of the domesticated pigeons.

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*Gallinaceous Birds naturalized in Britain.*

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267. 268. CRESTED PEACOCK.

Both sexes of the common variety of that beautiful bird.

269. CRESTED PEACOCK. Pied variety.

Comprehending both sexes with the young.

270. CRESTED PEACOCK. *White variety.*

Male and female.

Those include the three distinct varieties of the Peacock enumerated by Gmelin and other naturalists.

271. PEAHEN.

Which after a certain age, assumed the plumage of the male bird. A rare occurrence. The late Mr. Hunter observed the same circumstance in the hen of the common pheasant, an account of which has appeared in the Philosophical Transactions.

272. TURKEY.

273. TURKEY. *White variety.*

274. COCK and varieties.

275. COMMON PHEASANT.

This case contains three distinct varieties of the male pheasant, with the hen, the infant brood, and egg.

276. MONGREL PHEASANT.

277. COMMON PHEASANT.

A beautiful pair of the Pied variety.

278. GOLDEN

## 278. GOLDEN OR PAINTED PHEASANT.

A naturalized species originally from China, at present common in a wild state in some parts of the kingdom.

## 279. WOOD GROUS.

Male and female.

Inhabits the Highlands of Scotland, where it is become extremely rare; and is not found in any other part of the kingdom.

## 280. BLACK GROUS.

Male and female.

The Black Game, or Grouse, is sparingly diffused over most parts of the country. They are not uncommon in the northern parts of Wales, but are still more frequent in North Britain. Found not very abundantly in the Western counties.

## 281. HYBRID GROUS.

Shot in the woods of Scotland. *The rarest of the Grouse tribe.*

## 282. PTARMIGANS.

In the summer and winter plumage. An Alpine species, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Scotland.

## 283. RED GROUS.

Red Game, or Moorcock, *Tetrao lagopus*  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  *Gmelin.*

Inhabits the heaths of Scotland, and also the Alpine districts of Wales.

## 284. COMMON PARTRIDGE.

Male, female, and young.

## 285. RED LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

Has been shot wild in the western counties. Common in the island of Guernsey.

## 286. COMMON QUAIL.

## 287. GREAT BUSTARD.

This case contains the young male Bustard, the male Bustard at maturity, the old cock, and the female.—Allowed to be a matchless group of those noble birds.

The Bustard is the largest of our land birds, and is held in high esteem for the table. Formerly the Bustard inhabited most of the open countries of the south and eastern parts of the island, and more especially the downs of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, where they are now become scarce: in every other part of the kingdom they are said to be extinct. The Bustard is exceedingly shy, and runs with such amazing swiftness as to be taken with great difficulty: it is usual to run them down with dogs.

As the haunts of the Bustard are dry and stony situations in the midst of extensive plains, nature has furnished the male bird with an admirable receptacle for retaining a considerable quantity of pure water, with which it supplies the hen when sitting, or the young birds before they can provide for themselves. The pouch lies in the throat, and the entrance to it immediately under the tongue.

This provision of nature was first observed by Dr. Douglas, and communicated to the world by Mr. George Edwards. The existence, however, of such a receptacle having been illiberally disputed, to remove every doubt on the subject, it will be proper to observe, that the inflated pouch preserved in this case was taken out of the old cock bird. No. 3.

288. LITTLE BUSTARD.

Male and female. The rarest of the Bustard tribe in England.

289. THICK KNEED BUSTARD.

Male, female, and young.

290. WHITE SPOONBILL.

Very rare in England. A flock of these birds was observed in the marshes of Yarmouth in 1774.

291. COMMON CRANE.

Male and female. Abundant in Britain in ancient times, but very scarce at this period.

292. COMMON STORK.

Only two instances are recorded of this bird being taken in England.

293. NIGHT HERON.

Male and female. Extremely rare; the individual specimen in this case distinguished by a star, was shot near London in 1782.

294. BITTERN.

Male and female. Very common in the winter season in this country.

295. LITTLE BITTERN.

Male and female. This is a very rare bird, the female in particular. The male specimen was shot in Lincolnshire.

296. COMMON HERON.

Male and female.

297. EGRET.

Very plentiful in Britain in early times, but within the last century become exceeding scarce.

298. WHITE HERON.

299. AFRICAN HERON.

Male and female. One of those was shot in Ashdown forest, Berkshire, and is the individual specimen upon the authority of which this species is inserted in the British catalogue.

## 300. GARDENIAN HERON.

The Gardenian Heron is described as a British bird in the fifth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, p. 276.

## 301. SQUACCO HERON.

Recorded as a British bird in the third volume of the Linnæan Transactions, p. 333. The specimen there mentioned was shot by A. Lambert, Esq.

## 302. GLOSSY IBIS.

The original specimen shot in Cornwall, and upon the authority of which this species (*Tantalus igneus*) is described as an English bird. Extremely scarce.

## 303. BAY IBIS.

This bird is nearly allied to the former but is specifically different, and not so rare. Discovered lately in England by Dr. Lamb.

## 304. COMMON CURLEW.

## 305. WHIMBREL.

Male and female.

## 306. WOODCOCK.

A beautiful and singular variety.

## 307. GREAT SNIPE.

This is a very uncommon species, the bird distinguished by a star, was shot in Lancashire, and is the individual upon the authority of which the Great Snipe was originally described as an English bird.

## 308. COMMON SNIPE.

## 309. JACK SNIPE.

Male and female.

## 310. RED GODWIT.

Male and female. A rare species.

## 311. GODWIT.

## 312. COMMON GODWIT.

## 313. CINEREOUS GODWIT.

## 314. GREEN SHANK.

## 315. SPOTTED SNIPE.

## 316. RED SHANK.

## 317. RUFF.

Inhabits the fens of Lincolnshire, an interesting group comprising several varieties.

## 318. LAPWING, OR PEWIT.

## 319. GAMBET.

An ambiguous species.

320. GREY SANDPIPER.  
321. GREEN SANDPIPER.  
322r COMMON SANDPIPER.  
323. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.  
324. PURRE.  
325. LITTLE SANDPIPER.  
326. DUNLIN.  
327. KNOT.  
328. TURNSTONE.  
Male and female.  
329. BROWN SANDPIPER.  
330. GOLDEN PLOVER.  
331. LONG LEGGED PLOVER.  
332. SANDERLING.  
333. RINGED PLOVER.  
334. DOTTEREL.  
335. CURSORIUS EUROPÆUS. CREAM COLOURED  
PLOVER.

*Of Dr. Latham.*

This bird was shot in Kent, and is presumed to be the only specimen known in Europe.

336. PIED OYSTER CATCHER,  
Inhabits sea shores.  
337. AUSTRIAN PRATINCOLE.  
Male and female.  
Lately shot in the vicinity of Liverpool.  
338. WATER-RAIL.  
A scarce species.  
339. CRAKE GALLINULE.  
340. COMMON GALLINULE.  
341. SPOTTED GALLINULE.  
342. RED PHALAROPE.  
With the egg. Very scarce.  
343. GREY PHALAROPE.  
Extremely rare.  
344. COMMON COOT.  
Male and female.  
345. CRESTED GREBE.  
With the young.

346. TIPPET GREBE.

Male and female.

347. EARED GREBE.

Male and female; a scarce bird.

348. DUSKY GREBE.

Male and female.

349. RED NECKED GREBE.

Male and female. Very rare.

350. LITTLE GREBE.

351. BLACK-CHIN GREBE.

Male and female.

A scarce species, rarely found in England, except in the Hebrides.

352. SCOOPING AVOSET.

353. GREAT AUK.

Extremely scarce. This is a migratory bird, and inhabits only the most remote of the Scottish islands.

354. PUFFIN.

Found common on many rocky shores of Britain in summer.

355. RAZOR BILLED AUK.

356. BLACK BILLED AUK.

357. LITTLE AUK.

Male and female.

A scarce species.

358. FOOLISH GUILLEMOT.

359. LESSER GUILLEMOT.

360. BLACK GUILLEMOT.

Found in Scotland chiefly; this is a scarce species.

361. NORTHERN DIVER.

362. IMBER DIVER.

Inhabits Scotland.

363. SPECKLED DIVER.

364. RED THROATED DIVER.

Rare.

365. SANDWICH TERN.

Found chiefly on the coast of Kent.

366. COMMON TERN.

367. LESSER TERN.

368. BLACK TERN.

This is a scarce species.

369. BLACK BACKED GULL.

370. HERRING GULL.

Male and female.

371. WAGEL GULL.

372. COMMON GULL.

373. BLACK-HEADED GULL.

374. WINTER GULL.

375. SKUA GULL.

Confined chiefly to the North of Scotland.

376. BLACK TOED GULL.

Male and female.

This is a very rare species.

377. ARCTIC GULL.

Male and female.

Still more uncommon than the Black-Toed Gull.

378. TARROCK GULL.

379. KITTIWAKE GULL.

380. FULMAR PETREL.

Found in the North of Scotland, and is even in those parts rare.

381. SHEAR-WATER PETREL.

Male and female.

Inhabits the same places as the Fulmar.

382. STORMY PETREL.

This small bird is seldom seen on land, except during the breeding season, being generally observed on the wing, skimming the surface of the sea. It is astonishing to see with what a perfect degree of safety this little creature can brave the perils of a tempestuous ocean, skimming with the utmost volocity the surface of the waves, plunging into the frightful abyfs of the waters, and then again, rising upon the summits of the foaming billows. Their appearance near vessels at sea is considered by mariners as the certain prelude of a storm.

383. GOOSANDER.

Male and female.

384. DUN DIVER.

Male and female.

385. RED BREASTED SMEW.

Male and female.

386. SMEW, OR NUN.

This is the most elegant species of our Mergansers, and is not common.

387. WHISTLING



387. WHISTLING SWAN, OR WILD SWAN.

Observed in England only during very severe winters, when they sometimes visit us in flocks.

388. MUTE SWAN.

Male, female, and young, with the egg. Observed in a wild state in the western counties by the Rev. Mr. Rackett and Dr. Maton. *Vide Maton's Tour.*

389. CHINA GOOSE.

Domesticated in England.

390. CANADA GOOSE.

Male and female.

391. EGYPTIAN GOOSE.

392. RED-BREADED GOOSE.

The rarest species of the goose tribe hitherto found in England.

393. GREY-LAG GOOSE.

394. BEAN GOOSE.

395. EIDER GOOSE.

Male and female. A rare bird in this country: inhabits the western isles.

396. KING DUCK.

Discovered in the north of Scotland; very scarce.

397. SCOTER DUCK.

Male and female.

398. VELVET DUCK.

Male and female.

399. MALLARD DUCK.

Male and female.

400. A singular specimen of the Mallard Duck, having open instead of webbed feet.

401. HOOK-BILLED DUCK.

402. SCAUP DUCK.

Male and female.

403. SHIELDRAKE DUCK, OR BURROUGH DUCK.

Male and female.

404. SHOVELER DUCK.

Male and female.

405. GADWALL DUCK.

Male and female. Shot in the winter season in England, but not common.

406. WIGEON.

Male and female.

407. FERRUGINOUS DUCK.

A rare bird.

408. PINTAIL DUCK.

Male and female.

409. LONG-TAIL DUCK.

Lately discovered in Scotland.

410. HARLEQUIN DUCK.

A very rare species, also shot in North Britain.

411. GOLDEN-EYE DUCK.

412. TUFTED DUCK.

Male and female. The male bird of this kind is scarce, the female more uncommon.

413. GARGANEY.

414. SUMMER DUCKS.

Male, female, and young. Those were bred in England. The Summer Duck was lately shot wild in Dorsetshire.

415. TEAL.

Male and female.

416. CORVORANT.

Male and female.

417. SHAG.

Less frequent than the last.

418. CRESTED SHAG.

An uncommonly rare bird, and the individual specimen, upon the authority of which the Crested Shag has been described as a British species.

419. SOLAND GOOSE.

Breeds in Bass island. Frequents our other coasts occasionally at the same time as the herrings, the shoals of which it pursues in their migratory course from the northern latitudes.

Independently of the above-mentioned species, this collection will be found to contain a variety of birds which are purposely introduced to exhibit the different states of plumage, which particular species sometimes assume, and also some species that have not hitherto been described, but which are altogether too numerous to be enumerated. The entire collection of birds consists of 317 species, and above fifty interesting varieties.

## REPTILES.

## 420. CORIACEOUS TORTOISE.

This marine animal was captured near Bridport, in Dorsetshire, and when alive weighed nearly half a ton. The flesh is reputed unwholesome; the hide on the back is of the same texture as fine tortoiseshell. This is the only British specimen of the Coriaceous Tortoise known to be extant.

## 421. GREEK LAND TORTOISE.

*Testudo Græca* of modern naturalists. This species was lately discovered wild, or in a state of nature, in a deep forest in Devonshire, and has not been before described as a British animal.

## 422. COMMON FROG.

## 423. COMMON TOAD.

## 424. NATTER JACK.

## 425. SCALY LIZARD.

## 426. WARTY LIZARD.

## 427. COMMON SNAKE.

## 428. A Snake with two heads, found in Surry.

This is an object of great curiosity, both the heads being very perfectly formed, and distinct from each other. It is believed to be the only double-headed snake ever found in England.

## 429. VIPER, OR ADDER.

## 430. BLIND WORM.

The above list comprehends the principal species of the reptile tribe hitherto discovered in Britain. Some of those, it is confidently presumed, will be found unique, and the department of British reptiles contains besides a number of interesting articles, which the limits of a catalogue will not allow us to enumerate.

## ANTEDILUVIAN REMAINS OF THE REPTILE TRIBE.

431. The body of an animal, of the TORTOISE kind, exhibiting the form and situation of the plates with which the back was covered, in a very complete manner, though only the impression of the plates remain. A rare fossil. Kent.

432. Fossil head of a TORTOISE, in fine preservation, belonging, as it is presumed to the body, above-mentioned, but being separated, is uncertain.

433. A small mass, containing several of the true plates of a tortoise of this species, extremely rare.

433\*. Body of a fossil TORTOISE, exemplifying the under surface.

434. The anterior half of a very fine fossil TORTOISE, having the head attached. Kent. This is completely elucidatory of the former specimens.

Remains of tortoises in a fossil state are uncommon, and scarcely ever occur so perfect and well defined as the above-mentioned specimens; which, in this respect, are perhaps unequalled. A number of other portions of these animals are distinguished by the number 424\*, among which will be found some very interesting fossils.

**ANTEDILUVIAN CROCODILES AND LIZARDS.** The remains of a variety of antediluvian animals, no doubt of an amphibious nature from their structure, and in their general appearance resembling the crocodile tribe, are found in various parts of Britain. Those vestiges are sometimes very perfect and satisfactory, as will be perceived by the suite of articles contained in this department. The following are the most interesting and explanatory.

435. A large slab of black stone, having upon its surface, and partly imbedded in it, a compressed skeleton of an animal, of the Alligator kind. This is obvious, from its general aspect. The vertebral bones, sixty three in number, are disposed very nearly in their natural order, the rib bones also, though compressed, retain their original position and curvature, and the bones of the anterior limbs may be partly traced. The whole animal appears to have been above five feet in length.
436. A polished slab of grey marble, exhibiting a number of the vertebral joints, portions of the ribs, the bones of the upper and lower jaw, with many of the teeth. This is the remains of a smaller animal of the Lizard kind than the preceding. It was found in the vicinity of Bath.
437. An original drawing by Mr. Donovan of the celebrated "FOSSIL CROCODILE," discovered lately near Bath by the Rev. Mr. Hawker, jun. accompanies the above, and with the former, No. 435, serves mutually to elucidate the general figure of this unknown animal.
438. The head of a lizard apparently of this species, and which, though rugged, has retained the true contour of the head and jaws more perfectly than any of the specimens hitherto observed. This was found on the coast of Yorkshire.
439. A clear and well defined longitudinal portion of the jaws of a small animal of the lizard kind, having the teeth perfect, and fixed in their sockets in both jaws. Found at Charmouth.
440. Another larger and more perfect shewing also part of both the upper and lower jaws, with the teeth in their natural position, the mouth of the animal having been closed when it perished.
441. A mass of quarry stone, containing part of the jaw bone, and portions of twenty-three fluted teeth of a crocodile of the same kind as No. 427, and equally as large: many of those teeth are perfect.—Sundry smaller specimens are numbered 441\*.
- 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461. Those comprehend an extensive suite of the detached joints of back bones of Crocodiles of various sizes, found in different parts of Britain, for the account of which we must refer to the respective labels.
- 462 to 470 inclusive, are specimens selected as most interesting from among the variety of fossil remains of Crocodiles and Lizards comprehended in this department.
- 471 to 480. Teeth and other parts of antediluvian animals, apparently of an amphibious nature, and differing in structure from the preceding.

## FISHES,

*Preserved in Glazed Cases.*

## 481. CONGER EEL.

Nearly six feet in length. This gigantic animal was caught lately in the river Medway, near the entrance of the Nore.

## 482. COMMON EEL.

## 483. WOLF-FISH.

This creature inhabits our rocky coasts: it is a fierce and ravenous fish, and is endowed with amazing strength.—It is related, that the wolf-fish will seize an anchor, and leave even the impression of its teeth in the iron.

## 484. WOLF-FISH. Young.

And also the head of another, having the jaws open to display the structure and situation of the teeth, the powerful effects of which are above described.

## 485. HEAD OF THE SWORD-FISH.

The head and pectoral fins of a fish of this species was found some years ago on the shore of Laugharn, Caermarthenshire. The upper jaw is remarkably long, round, and pointed, bearing some resemblance to a sword, whence its name. Pliny relates, that the sword-like snout of this fish is hard enough to penetrate ships and sink them; it is certainly a strong and powerful weapon.

## 486. GEMMOUS DRAGONET.

Remarkable for the great length of the first ray of the back fin, which is as long as the body. An account of this fish is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 293. See *Donov. Brit. Fishes.*

## 487. GREAT WEEVER.

The wound inflicted by the spinous rays of the first back fin is reputed poisonous; they produce an immediate inflammation in the part stung.

## 488. HADDOCK.

## 489. COD-FISH.

## 490. POLLACH.

Found chiefly on the rocky coast of Pembrokeshire. *Vid. Donov. Tour. South Wales.*

## 491. LING.

More common in the North, than southern parts of the British Seas.

## 492. BURBOT

Inhabits some lakes and rivers in England.

## 493. TORSK.

Found only in the seas of Shetland, and other northern isles of Scotland.

## 494. HAKE.

A marine species, plentiful on the coast of Devonshire and Cornwall.

## 495. WHITING.

## 495. WHITING.

## 496. ROCKLING, OR THREE BEARDED COD FISH.

Found on the Cornish coast, where the fishermen distinguish it by the name of Whistle fish. Rare in other parts of Britain.

## 497. POGGE, OR ARMED BULL HEAD.

A marine fish, often taken on our coasts in shrimping nets.

## 498. FATHER LASHER, OR SEA SCORPION.

Three specimens, differing in size.

## 499. DOREE.

## 500. OPAH.

Or King-fish, *Zeus Luna* of naturalists, an extremely rare species. This specimen was taken on the coast of Scotland.

## 501. HOLIBUT.

The largest of the flat fish tribe found in our seas; this fish frequently weighs three or four hundred pounds.

## 502. PLAISE.

Two specimens, one of a large size.

## 503. FLOUNDER.

## 504. DAB.

## 505. PEARL.

Oftentimes confounded with the Turbot, but specifically different.

## 506. TURBOT.

## 507. TOOTHED GILTHEAD.

Only three specimens of this rare fish appear to have been hitherto discovered. The first was found on the sands near the mouth of the Tees on the 18th of September, 1681. The second is our specimen, which was discovered on the shore near St. Andrew's, Scotland, in 1782. A third has been since observed in Devonshire, and is recorded in the Linnean Transactions.

## 508. COMMON WRASSE, OR OLD WIFE FISH.

Rocky shores of Anglesea and Cornwall.

509. BALLAN WRASSE, of *Pennant*.

A variety of the former. Found on the Yorkshire coast.

## 510. INDENTED SILVER-STRIPE WRASSE.

*Labrus Julis* of Donovan's British fishes. A beautiful and recently discovered species from the coast of Cornwall.

## 511. COMMON PERCH.

## 512. BASSE.

A kind of sea perch not very uncommon in the Cambrian seas, but rare in other parts of Britain. *Donov. Tour. South Wales.*

## 513. RUFFE,

## 513. RUFFE, OR POPE.

A small species of fresh water Perch, confined to a few rivers in England.

## 514. SAPPHIRINE GURNARD.

Sometimes called the tub-fish; a beautiful species, and remarkable for its uncommonly large, and finely coloured fins.

## 515. RED GURNARD.

## 516. GRÉY GURNARD.

All the Gurnards are fishes of the marine kind.

## 517. TROUT.

A Trout of very uncommon magnitude, found in a bourn in Scotland; the total length of this fish is about thirty-five inches.

## 518. TROUTS.

From Loch Leven, Scotland.

## 519. COMMON RED TROUT.

## 520. SEWEN.

A small species of Salmon peculiar to South Wales. *Vide Donovan, Tour.*

## 521. RED CHARR.

From Wynandermere, Westmoreland.

## 522. ALPINE CHARR, OR TORGOC.

Found in Llyn Quellyn, a lake situated among the mountains of Snowdon, North Wales.

## 523. SMELT.

## 524. GWINIAD.

From Bala lake, Merionethshire, North Wales.

## 525. SAMLET.

## 526. GREAT GAR FISH, OR BONY PIKE.

Once found on the coast of Suffex.

## 527. COMMON PIKE.

## 528. ATHERINE.

Very local: occasionally taken in plenty on the Western coasts.

## 529. MULLET.

Sometimes called the Grey Mullet. Caught in Beaumaris Bay, Anglesea.

## 530. FLYING FISH.

Once observed on the coast of South Wales, near Caermarthen.

## 531. SHAD.

## 532. BREEM.

## 533. CARP.

## 534. BARBEL.

## 535. GUDGEON.

536. TENCH

537. CHUB.

538. DACE.

539. ROACH.

540. RUD.

Lakes of Scotland, near Aberdeen.

## 541. GLOBE SUN FISH.

A specimen of this very remarkable fish was taken at Penzance, in Cornwall, some years ago. It is a rare species in other parts of the world. The larger specimen shews the manner in which the belly of this fish is inflated when it defends itself against its enemies.

## 542. SHORT SUN-FISH.

Sometimes found on the Western and Irish coasts.

## 543. OBLONG SUN-FISH.

The rarest of the sun-fish tribe. This was discovered on the sands below the town of Tenby, Pembrokehire. *Vide Donovan. Tour, South Wales.*

## 544. COMMON PIPE-FISH, OR NEEDLE-FISH.

## 545. SNIPE-FISH.

Lately discovered on the coast of Cornwall. *Vide Donovan. Brit. Fishes, and Linn. Transf.*

## 546. LUMP-SUCKER.

## 547. ANGLER, OR FISHING-FROG.

This fish lurks behind banks of sand in the water, and entices the smaller fish within its power by the motion of the slender filaments on the head: hence called the Angler.

## 548. COMMON STURGEON.

## 549. SEA MONSTER.

*Chimera monstrosa* of Linnæus. Very rarely found on the English coast.

## 550. GREATER SPOTTED SHARK.

## 551. LESSER SPOTTED SHARK.

## 552. PORBEAGLE SHARK.

## 553. WHITE SHARK.

The most dreadful and voracious of the Shark tribe. This is a specimen of small size.

## 554. The skull of the White Shark.

Much larger than the former, and exhibiting seven distinct rows of serrated teeth.

## 555. ANGEL-SHARK.

A small specimen, sometimes six feet in length.

## 556. ELECTRIC RAY.

So named from the ability this fish possesses of giving a smart electric shock when touched. The history of this curious fish is amply detailed in



in the Philosophical Transactions, and in *Donovan's British Fishes*. The Electric Ray, or Torpedo, has been taken in Torbay; but is rare on the British coasts.

## 557. SKATE.

## 558. STING RAY.

The strong serrated spine on the tail is capable of inflicting a severe wound. It is from this circumstance the common name of Sting-ray is derived. Sometimes the tail is armed with two such spines.

## 559. MIRROR RAY.

*Raja miraletus* of Latin writers. Not hitherto noticed as a native of our seas.

## 560. HOMERLING.

A case exhibiting different stages of growth in the eggs and young fry of the Homerling Skate, two of which appear at the critical period of bursting from the egg. Those were discovered in deep waters.—This suite is to be regarded as a satisfactory elucidation of an ambiguous circumstance. It is well known, that the external coverings or cases of such eggs, are often found upon the sea-coast, or floating in the water, but which on those occasions are invariably empty. Those specimens exemplify the origin of such eggs by displaying the animals contained, and prove, by analogy, that all such cases are the exuvia of the eggs of fishes, a point not hitherto distinctly ascertained.

## 561. STARRY RAY.

A very curious and uncommon fish, found on the Northern coasts of England.

## 562. GREAT LAMPREY.

Sometimes called the Marine Lamprey. This is the largest of its genus known.

## 563. LESSER LAMPREY.

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 SPIRIT<sup>1</sup> PREPARATIONS OF FISHES.
 

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## 564. FLAT TAILED SEA SERPENT.

Found on the coast of Caernarvonshire, in Beaumaris Bay.

## 565. SAND LAUNCE.

Abundant on the sandy shore of Glamorganshire.

## 566. GEMMOUS DRAGONET.

## 567. SORDID DRAGONET.

## 568. GREAT WEAVER.

Mentioned in Pennant's Tour of Scotland. Rare.

## 569. LESSER WEEVER, OR STINGBULL,

## 570. BIB.

Found on the coast of Wales.

## 571. COAL FISH.

Young.

572. FIVE BEARDED COD.

Western coasts.

573. THREE BEARDED COD.

Cornwall.

574. CRESTED BLENNY.

Rare.

575. GATTORUGINE.

Rare.

576. SMOOTH BLENNY.

Rocky coast of Anglesea, opposite the Skerry rocks.

577. SPOTTED BLENNY.

578. VIVIPAROUS BLENNY.

579. SPOTTED BLENNY.

A minute species. Inhabits our sandy shores.

580. BLACK GOBY.

581. RIVER BULLHEAD.

582. FLOUNDER.

583. WHIFF.

Found on the coast of Cornwall.

583\*. SOLE.

584. LUNULATED GILT-HEAD.

Yorkshire sea.

585. OLD WIFE, WRASSE.

586. BIMACULATED WRASSE.

A rare and beautiful fish from the Cornish coast.

587. STRIPED WRASSE.

Coast of Anglesea.

588. RUFFE.

River Virny, Merionethshire.

589. THREE SPINED STICKLEBACK.

590. TEN SPINED STICKLEBACK.

591. FIFTEEN SPINED STICKLEBACK.

The last is rare, and is found only in the sea. Taken in the Bay of Holyhead.

592. MACKAREL.

593. SCAD,

or Horse Mackerel. Seldom taken in the British seas

594. RED GURNARD.

595. GREY GURNARD *var.*

596. GURNARD.

597. STREAKED GURNARD.

The rarest of this tribe on our coasts.

598. LOCHIE.

## 598. LOCHE.

Found in the River Dee, Merionethshire.

## 599. SAMLET.

## 600. RED CHARR.

Of Westmoreland.

## 601. ALPINE CHARR.

Of North Wales. Male and female.

## 602. GRAYLING.

Rivers in Yorkshire.

## 603. YOUNG GRAYLING.

River Dee, near the entrance of Bala Lake, North Wales.

## 604. SEA PIKE, OR GAR FISH.

Those are the young; they were taken on the shores of North Wales, and from their size very clearly prove, that those fish breed occasionally on our coast.

## 605. SAURY PIKE.

Recently taken. This is a very scarce fish. It is recorded, that great numbers were thrown ashore on the sands of Leith, near Edinburgh, after a severe storm in November 1768.—A single specimen taken since that period on the Dorset coast, is described in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

## 606. ATHERINE.

## 607. FLYING FISH.

*Exocætus volitans* of naturalists. One was caught in June, 1765, in the river Towy, a short distance below Caermarthen, South Wales.

## 608. PILCHARD.

## 609. SPRAT.

## 610. ANCHOVY.

This specimen was taken on the English coast. Rare as a British fish.

## 611. WHITE BAIT.

Those are the young of the common shad, a circumstance very recently ascertained. Vide *Donov. Brit. Fishes*, article *White Bait*, pl. 98.

## 612. GOLD FISH.

Naturalized.

## 613. MINOW.

## 614. DACE.

## 615. BLEAK.

## 616. GLOBE SUN-FISH.

A minute specimen.

## 617. OBLONG SUN-FISH.

A small, but very perfect, and highly interesting specimen of this extraordinary fish, found in the Bristol channel.

618. SHORTER PIPE-FISH.  
619. LITTLE PIPE-FISH.  
620. SILVERY GREEN LUMP-SUCKER.  
Glamorganshire.  
621. UNCTUOUS SUCKER.  
622. LINEATED SUCKER.  
623. OCELLATED SUCKER.  
Devonshire, and rocky shores of the isle of Jura, Scotland.  
624. BIMACULATED SUCKER.  
Devonshire. Rare.  
625. SMOOTH HOUND SHARK.  
626. PIKED SHARK.  
627. TORPEDO, OR ELECTRIC RAY.  
628. TORPEDO.  
A small subject, marked with five distinct dusky spots.  
629. HOMERLING.  
630. TRUE LAMPREY.  
631. LESSER LAMPREY.

## REMAINS OF ANTEDILUVIAN FISHES.

This copious collection of the fossil remains of fishes comprehends above eleven hundred distinct specimens, a number that must preclude the possibility of enumerating the whole, or even the most interesting. We shall briefly mention those which form the most striking objects, and are likely to arrest the immediate attention of general observers.

632. The impression of a fish on a slab of Portland stone. This fish is about the size of a common smelt, which in form it much resembles, and is so complete that its true figure may be easily traced. Extraaneous fossils in this kind of stone are rare.
633. Dark limestone, with the impression of the posterior part of a small fish, shewing the disposition of the scales and part of the fins very exactly. From Lime in Dorsetshire.
634. Stone with a similar impression of the scales of a large fish.
635. An elegant fossil impression of a small fish in bluish limestone from Burford, in Oxfordshire. This is very fair and perfect.
636. Impression of a large fish on Gloucestershire stone.
637. Part of a fish having the head and considerable portion of the body attached, and shewing the scales nearly perfect. Found on the coast of Kent.
638. Similar portion of a fish of a different species, from the same place.
639. A mass of quadrangular scales and bones of fish in stone. Bath.
640. Limestone, elegantly impressed or reticulated with scales. This is the individual fossil described by the Hon. Daines Barrington, in a paper read.

read on the 4th of February, 1775, before the Royal Society, and which, together with an engraved figure of the specimen, is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions.—It seems to have been considered as a fossilized beaver's tail, but this opinion is completely discountenanced by the two following more perfect examples of the same kind of fossil, and which can leave no doubt of its belonging to the tribe of fishes instead of quadrupeds.

641. A capital impresson on lime-stone of the anterior part of a fish exhibiting precisely the same scaly appearance as the last, and having a portion of the gill-plates, and other parts of the head adhering; a circumstance that determines at once the nature of the fossil above-mentioned. This and the following is from Gloucestershire.

642. Another portion of limestone impressed with similar scales.

643. The head of a large fish. Coast of Kent.

644. Another of equal size, and more perfect.

645. The head of a large fish allied to the Salmon tribe, lately found in Kent, a fine petrification.

646. Curious fossil head, resembling that of a Gurnard.

647, 648, 649\*, 650\*, 651\*, 652\*, 653\*, 654\*, 655\*, 658\*. Heads of fishes respectively labelled, and including many choice articles.

649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, comprise a series of the more remarkable teeth of fishes, apparently belonging to the Shark tribe, but of a size very far superior to any creatures of this kind known living at the present period.

662. A large and pointed tooth of a fish *five inches* in length and *three inches and a half* broad at the base. The animal to which this tooth belonged, was from its structure of the Shark kind, and must have been a most tremendous and gigantic creature, if the teeth bore any relative proportion to the other parts of the animal. Comparing this tooth with those of the Shark tribe in general, several species of which are included in this Museum, it may be presumed, the whole animal was at least *an hundred feet* in length!—Teeth of this kind have been found in the cliffs at Whitstable, Kent, but very rarely.

663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, a variety of the more interesting kinds of fishes teeth, found in chalk, respectively labelled.

670. Curious tooth of a fish in flint, very uncommon.

671, 672, 673, 674, 675. A selection of the singular detached parts of fish palates, called by Da Costa *Palatum Limax*, the Leech or Slug palate.—Those are chiefly from Somersetshire, and are vulgarly believed to be petrified Leeches, a supposition arising from their general resemblance to creatures of that description.

676. An aggregate mass of those Leech-like palates. Bath.

677. Another specimen with a greater number than the preceding, and from the same place.

678. A capital example of the *PALATUM LIMAX* from Bath, in Somersetshire. By this singular and unequalled specimen, it is clearly demonstrated that each of those "Leeches" form only a single joint of the series of a pavement which originally constituted the palate of this unknown fish. There are twenty of those Slug-like joints disposed in regular order in this single palate.

- 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, portions of the PALATUM SCOPULA of *Lbuid*, or *Brush palate*, very distinct from the last.
684. A small specimen of a palate, composed of those brush-like joints.
685. Another, nearly complete.
686. A very perfect palate of this kind, by which it is clearly shewn, as in the former instance, that those detached portions, No. 679, &c. are but joints of a kind of pavement, which constitutes the true palate of this unknown fish.
687. Five connected joints of a large fossilized palate of a fish, from Kent, very perfect.
688. An elegant fossil palate of a fish, called by Da Costa PALATUM PAVITENTUM; very scarce, Kent.
689. Two most complete fish palates, of a kind entirely distinct from the preceding, and forming both the upper and lower pavement of the mouth of an unknown fish.
- 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, comprehends a series of the most interesting of the quadrangular kinds of fish palates, found in chalk at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire.
700. One remarkably perfect, and presumed to be the largest known.
701. A mass, containing about twenty of those palates, and though rudely disposed, induce an opinion that they were originally placed in the mouth, in the same manner as the leech like joints of the palate, No. 678.
- 702, 703, 704, 705, 706. A variety of BUFONITES, or TOAD-STONE.
- Those, like the foregoing, are only detached portions of the fossil palates of fishes. In the days of ancient superstition, it was believed that those *bufonites* were generated spontaneously in the head of the toad, and from this miraculous origin possessed the power of charming away evil spirits, and operating as an antidote to witchcraft. To this our poet alludes in that well known passage:
- Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which, like the Toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
- SHAKESPEARE.
707. A large portion of flat bone, about a foot in length, and four inches broad, which bears general resemblance to the saw of the common saw fish (*Pristis*): the apertures, or sockets for the lateral teeth, as in the saw fish, are very distinct along each side. Gloucestershire. This is a very rare, perhaps *unique* fossil.
708. Pointed portion of bone imbedded in lime-stone, apparently part of an offensive weapon, similar to the sword of the common sword-fish. A very uncommon fossil.
- 709, 710, 711, 712. A suite of singular fluted jaw-bones, having only a single series of teeth, and those disposed in a distinct line along the center of the inside of the mouth.
- 713, 714, 715. Impressions of three large and distinct kinds of fish-scales in quarry stone from Stunsfield, with their counterparts. Scales of this sort have been vulgarly supposed to be "*petrified Butterflies*."
- 716, 717, 718. Scales of fish in chalk, found in chalk pits, Surrey. Extremely scarce.
719. Scales

719. Scales of a small fish in *Flint*, found in chalk pits, Surrey; still more uncommon than the former, and probably *unique*.
720. Serrated spine of a fish allied to the spine of the Balistes fish, imbedded in quarry stone, Stunsfield.
- 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734. An extensive series of the most interesting of the vertebral joints, and other bones of fishes respectively labelled.
735. A fine group of vertebral joints.
736. A very singular joint, in form resembling an hour glass. This is scarce. Kent.
737. Vertebral joint of a fish, imbedded in chalk, *rare*.
- 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745. A series of the recent palates chiefly of extra-European fishes, designed to illustrate the preceding fossil remains.
746. Recent saw of the Saw-fish to elucidate No. 707.—Independently of those, a variety of other parts of recent fish will be found in this department, and which are introduced for the similar purposes of illustration.

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## INSECTS.

It is altogether impossible to enter with any degree of propriety upon such a multifarious and extensive subject as the Entomology of Great Britain within the scanty limits of a catalogue, calculated exclusively for general readers; the Insect department alone comprising many thousand subjects. It is also the less requisite to enlarge on this topic, as the names assigned to those which have been previously described appear for the most part with the respective species, and their general history will be found at length in our Volumes of British Insects, already before the public.

747. A Hornet's nest.
748. Pieces of solid oak, perforated by the long-horned or Carpenter Bee, and exhibiting the manner in which those destructive insects deposit their eggs rolled up in little cells composed of leaves, in the cavities which they form in the timber for that purpose.
749. Portion of sheet-lead perforated by insects; with a letter written on this extraordinary occasion by Judge Blackstone, a curious article.

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## CRUSTACEOUS ANIMALS.

750. PEA CRAB, *Cancer Pisum*.
751. BROAD CLAWED-CRAB, *Cancer Platycheles*.  
Found on the rocks upon the coast of Anglesea.
752. ANGULATED CRAB, *Cancer Angulatus*.  
Discovered at Weymouth. Rare.
753. COMMON

753. COMMON CRAB, *Cancer Mænas*.

754. CLEANSER CRAB, *Cancer Depurator*.

755. EDIBLE CRAB, *Cancer Pagrus*.

756. Edible Crab, with an enormous large cluster of full grown oysters which grew naturally upon its back while the crab was living.

757. SPIDER CRAB, *Cancer Araneus*.

758. HAIRY CRAB, *Cancer Hirtellus*.

759. VELVET CRAB, *Cancer Velutinus*.

Found on the coast of Anglesea.

760. LONG LEGGED CRAB, *Cancer Phalangium*.

Weymouth.

761. HORRID CRAB of Pennant.

Yorkshire coast.

762. SPINY CRAB.

Male and female. Devonshire.

763. LONG-ARMED CRAB.

Sandy shore of Pembrokeshire.

764. TUBERCULATED CRAB, *Cancer biagra*.

Lately discovered on the Cornish coast.

765. HERMIT CRAB, *Cancer Bernardus*.

A species of a parasitic nature, which inhabits the shells of Whelks, and other similar animals.

766. STREAKED CRAB, (*Galathea*) *Cancer Strigosus*.

Coast of Yorkshire.

767. LONG-CLAWED CRAB, (*Galathea*) *Cancer Bamffius*.

This was taken on the shores of Bamff, in Scotland, by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner, and is the original specimen communicated by him to the late Duchess Dowager of Portland; Mr. Pennant describes it as a species upon the authority of a drawing only made by Mr. Cordiner, not having seen a specimen.

768. COMMON LOBSTER.

Of very extraordinary magnitude.

769. CRAW-FISH, *Cancer Astacus*.

A variety of specimens.

770. SHORT CLAWED, OR SPINY LOBSTER. *Cancer*

*Homarus*.

771. NORWAY LOBSTER. *Cancer Norvegicus*.

A specimen found on the coast of Scotland. Very rare.

772. MANTIS CRAB. *Cancer Mantis*.

A small individual found on the English coast; very uncommon.



773. BEAR'S EAR CRAB.  
Rarely observed on the coast of Cornwall.

ANTEDILUVIAN, OR FOSSIL CRABS.

The collection of those remains is so extensive, and contains such a variety of interesting specimens, that for the sake of brevity, we must forbear entering at any considerable length upon their respective merits. The whole series comprises above three hundred subjects, and those on examination will be found to comprehend the detached parts of a great number of distinct kinds, not a solitary individual of which appears to be known in a recent state at this time.—It may be truly added, that most of the specimens are in the most exquisite state of preservation.—The following are those most likely to claim attention

774. A Tuberculated Crab found in Kent, and so extremely perfect as to emulate the recent crabs.

775. Another nearly as complete, shews the lower surface of the same species.

776, 777, 778, 779. Select fossil crabs allied to the same species.

780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792.

Suite of the most perfect and interesting fossils, of the crab kind, respectively labelled.

793, 794, 795, 796, 797. Fossil remains of some curious kinds of spiny crabs, very different from the former, and respectively labelled.

798, 799. Two curious long-clawed crabs allied to the *Cancer strigosus*, in high perfection. Those are male and female of the same species.

800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806. Sundry fine fossil remains of crustaceous animals allied to the common Lobster tribe, and respectively labelled.

807, 808, 809, 810, 811. A selection of fossil remains of crustaceous animals allied to the spiny Lobster tribe, respectively labelled.

812. A most perfect fossil of a small crustaceous animal resembling the Bear's ear crab.—813, 814. Portions of the same species.

815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821. Interesting fossils of the crab tribe, respectively labelled.

822. A large extended specimen of the crustaceous antediluvian animal called by Da Costa *Pediculus trilobus*; and by others *anthropomorphita*. From Dudley in Worcestershire.—This is allowed to be the largest and most perfect known.

823. Another of the same species also of a large size.

824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830. A variety of specimens of the size, this fossil animal is commonly found; many very perfect.

831. A large and fine relief on black limestone of the *Butterfly trilobus*, found near Landilo in Caermarthenshire; this in point of size and perfection, may be considered *unique* of its kind. It is very distinct from the preceding.

832. Another species totally different from the former and rather smaller, but not inferior in perfection to either. Probably *unique*.

833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841. Impressions of the posterior half of another species *Pediculus trilobus caudatus* in Fuller's earth, some very distinct, with their counterpart.

842. Middle joints of the body of the same animal also in Fuller's earth.  
 843. Fuller's earth, with the impression of the anterior part of the body. Those two last are very rare; it is altogether singular and worthy of observation, that, although the impression of the posterior part of this unknown animal is sometimes found in the Fuller's earth pits, the anterior portions of the body scarcely ever occur. Those two portions, No. 842, 843, together with 833 to 841 inclusive, completely define the figure of this animal.  
 844. Portion of another species distinct from the rest, and presumed to be the only fragment of this particular animal known.  
 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855. A select suite of the more uncommon fossil remains of animals appertaining to this singular tribe.

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### VERMES, OR WORMS.

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856. ASCARIDES.—857. TAPE WORMS, *Tænia*.—858. TUBE WORMS, *Siphunculus*.—859. SNAIL, *Limax*.—860. SEA HARE, *Laplysia*.—861. SEA LEMON, *Doris*.—862. SEA MOUSE, *Aphrodita*.—863. *Holothuria pentactes*, rare.—864. COMMON CUTTLE FISH.—865. MIDDLE CUTTLE-FISH.—866. LITTLE CUTTLE FISH.—867. MEDUSA, *Œc*.

This department includes also a great variety of marine and other Vermes, not comprised in the present list, for the names of which we must refer to the respective labels. The following list is also very concise.

868. FIVE-RAYED STAR FISH.

\*868. TWELVE-RAYED STAR-FISH. *Asterias Papposa*.

869. NINE-RAYED STAR-FISH. *Asterias Endeca*.

870. MEMBRANACEOUS STAR-FISH. *Asterias Membranacea*.

871. MEDUSA'S HEAD STAR-FISH. *Asterias Caput Medusæ*.

One specimen of this rare and very extraordinary species was dredged up on the coast of Scotland, and is distinguished by a star.

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### FOSSIL ASTERIAS, OR STAR-FISH.

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872. A capital and rare petrification of a species of the SLENDER-RAYED STAR-FISH tribe, in chalk. Found in Kent.

This is a small specimen, in excellent preservation. Da Costa occasionally adverted to this petrification in his lectures on extraneous fossils, observing, that "instances of the Star-Fish tribe being found fossil, near perfect, or fair and recognizable, are so very few, that he could venture to pronounce this an extremely elegant and rare instance, if not an unique. Some indeed, (he observes) we find among authors, but they are probably much aided by imagination, and are not to be confided in." *Da Costa's Manuscripts*.

873. A Pentagonal *Asterias*, of large size, imbedded in chalk. This specimen has the arms well defined, and one in particular, nearly perfect. It is presumed to be an unique article, in point of magnitude and perfection. Found in a bed of chalk in Kent.

874. Another of the same species, in fine preservation, but smaller.

875. Part of an Angulated Asterias, or Star-fish, imbedded in flint. From the chalk-pits, Kent. Very scarce.
876. Portions of Star-fishes in pyrites, Sheppy island, rare.

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### ECHINI, SEA EGGS, OR SEA URCHINS.

#### 877. ESCULENT SEA EGG. *Echinus Esculentus*.

A variety of those Echini, exhibiting their different stages of growth: some also are shewn without the spines, those commonly falling off when the animal dies.

#### 878. LONG-SPINED ECHINUS, OR SEA EGG.

Recently discovered on the coast of Shetland.

#### 879. CORDATED SEA EGG.

Found on our sandy coasts, but seldom perfect.

880. Another of the same, in very high preservation, having the spines complete.

#### 881. OVAL SEA EGG.

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### ANTEDILUVIAN OR FOSSIL ECHINI.

882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901. Those comprise an extensive suite of interesting Fossil Echini, or Sea eggs, chiefly of the chalk and flint kind.

902. An ECHINUS OVARIUS, with its spines affixed in their natural position, and finely preserved in a mass of chalk. Kent.

This is an Echinus of the mammillated kind, rather flattened, and an inch and a half in diameter. From the body part arises a semicircle of radiations, consisting altogether of about fifty distinct spines, the greater number of which yet remain attached to their respective papillæ in their original situation. The spines are disposed in different rows or series, precisely in the same order as those on the body of the recent sea eggs. The spines are from an inch to an inch and a half in length, and of a cylindrical pointed figure.—*This specimen is allowed to be matchless.*

903. The body of a Turban Echinus, (*Echinus cidaris*, L.) in fine preservation, and almost entire. It is partly imbedded in chalk. On one side is a group of singular fuciform echinated spines, the longest of which measures three inches and a half in length, and the whole appear to have originally belonged to this individual body.

904. Chalk, containing a mammillated species of Echinus, with several of the spines adhering still to the body, in their natural position. A scarce species, and very fine.

905. Another portion of chalk, containing an Echinus of a distinct species from the preceding; it is of the mammillated kind, and has four short club-headed *glandarii*, or acorn spines, adhering to their respective papillæ in their natural situation; an elegant, rare, and curious fossil. Chalk-pits, Kent.

906. An Echinus in chalk, having three distinct club-headed spines, of a larger size, and structure different from the last : these also remain attached to the body in their natural position. Uncommonly fine.
907. A small Echinus with five thick spines ; a species dissimilar to either of the former. Found at Charmouth.
908. Mass of stone, from Stunsfield, containing a number of small but very perfect specimens of the *Echinus miliaris* of Da Costa, four of which have their spines displayed in their natural position. This is a very choice fossil. Da Costa pronounced it " inferior to none that exists in any Museum." *Lectures on Fossils.*
909. An Echinus with a few of its small spines remaining, impressed in a mass of flint.
- 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, a selection of the different kinds of spines appertaining to the Echini tribe, detached, or imbedded in flint and chalk.
916. A sharp impression of one side of an Echinus, in flint, with its counter-part.
917. Two of a rare species of Echini. Bath.
918. An uncommonly fine Echinus, in chalk. Kent.
919. Another, from the same place, equally perfect, and of a distinct species.

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#### ENCRINI, OR BASKET-FISH,

Animals of the marine kind, in their general figure bearing some resemblance to the polypus, but which are covered with scales or plates of a shelly nature. A singular creature of the encrinus tribe, not exactly corresponding with any of those found in a fossil state, but of a similar conformation, was captured some years ago in the seas near the coast of Barbadoes, an account of which is inserted in the *Philosophical Transactions*. This is known by the title of the BASKET-FISH ; and for the sake of perspicuity, we shall apply the same name to the fossil remains of the encrini.

920. An uncommonly large and fine groupe of the tentaculated branches of the plumose Basket-fish (*Encrinus plumosus*) on a slab of dark lime-stone. Devonshire.—This is in high preservation, and perhaps excelled by none except the following extraordinary example of this curious fossil.
921. A slab of dark limestone from Devonshire, having the complete ENCRINUS PLUMOSUS in full relief on the surface, finely saturated with pyrites.—The merits of this fossil are above eulogium : it represents the animal in an incumbent posture.
922. A piece of limestone, shewing a portion of the stem and body part of an encrinus of this species, not saturated with pyrites.
923. A tablet of limestone, bearing, among other impressions of marine exuviae, the five distinct ramose branches of a small PLUMOSE ENCRINUS, completely displayed, and as it were impressed at the very moment the arms of the animal were expanded in search of its aquatic prey.
924. A mass of light-coloured stone from Derbyshire, with an encrinus in relief on the surface. This is of a species very distinct from the former, the stem being of the circular instead of angulated kind, and the branches different. This is believed to be *unique*.

925. A mass

925. A mass of stone from Derbyshire, filled with jointed stems of the encrini.
926. A similar specimen but smaller, from the hills near Penline castle, Glamorganshire. *Vide Donov. Tour, South Wales.*
927. A mass of marble, replete with the stems, and other parts of encrini, or fossil Basket-fish.
928. Curious stem of a rare species of this kind in full relieve on grey limestone.—896\* is another portion of the stem of a similar species.
929. Another curious stem of that particular generally denominated the "screw stone." Derbyshire.

930. Limestone, with a longitudinal impression of the stem, or main branch of an encrinus of the angulated kind, displaying the internal structure, and central channel. A very interesting fossil.

931. Another stem of a different species, being composed of large circular joints: the central channel is stellated.

The detached or single joints of those curious animals are found occasionally in great plenty on the hills of Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire, where they pass under the various denominations of Peters pence, Faires, money, &c. the variety of different species of which those stems consist are very great, as will be perceived by the following selections.

932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948. Detached joints of the most interesting kinds of fossil encrini stems, found in England.

949. TORTOISE ENCRINUS, in fine preservation, found in the chalk pits, Kent.—Single or detached plates of this most singular antediluvian animal are not uncommon, but the encrinus itself in any degree of perfection, is extremely scarce. This specimen is nearly perfect.

950. Another specimen of the TORTOISE ENCRINUS, still more complete, and in high preservation.

951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956. A suite of the detached plates of this encrinus.

957. A species of this singular kind of animal, distinct from the former. Derbyshire. A variety of other curious objects will be also found in this department.

Many very interesting articles occur in this class besides those above enumerated.

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## CONCHOLOGY.

The recent shells amount to several hundred distinct species, comprehending every known British shell of any importance, with many not hitherto described; the greater part of which are illustrated by an extensive series pointing out the transitions of growth, and variations in colour, with many other interesting particulars. The following is a concise account of those most likely to claim the attention of general observers.

958, 959, 960. Three species of the CHITON, or SEA LOUSE. Found crawling on moist rocks within reach of the tide when the sea is down.

961. LEPADES, or ACORN SHELLS. Various.

962. SMALL ACORN SHELL. (*Lepas Balanoides*.—)

963. CLAVATED ACORN SHELL.

Rocks of Tenby, and other sea shores.

964. BASKET ACORN SHELL. (*Lepas intertexta*.) *Donov. Brit. Shells.*

965. BELL ACORN SHELL. (*Lepas tintinnabulum*).

Found in clusters, growing on the bottoms of ships.

966. WHALE ACORN SHELL. (*Lepas diadema*).

A rare species, found adhering to the skin and fins of the whale.

967. DUCK BERNACLE. (*Lepas anatifera*.)

Sometimes occurs adhering, by means of its long pedicle, to the pieces of drift-wood floating in the sea about the Hebrides, and sparingly on other parts of the coast.—This shell was formerly admitted to be the origin of the Bernacle goose! Isidore, Boethius, and several other ancient writers, relate a tale relative to this circumstance, which is credulously repeated by Gerard, and even by authors subsequent to his time. The tenor of their observations amount to an absolute assertion that they have seen the young of the Bernacle goose, which have been hatched in those shells, drop out partly fledged, and taking to the water, swim away!—The beards of this animal have a feathery appearance, and being commonly observed hanging out of the shells, no doubt induced a ready belief in those days of vulgar error, that they must be the genuine feathers of a bird, at the same time that the fertility of their invention enabled them to determine even the identical kind of bird to which those supposed feathers appertained.—This is the celebrated GOOSE-TREE, lately exhibited in London as a wonderful Curiosity!

968. LEPAS ANSERIFERA.

Another species, nearly allied to the last, but more uncommon.

969. ARROW-HEADED LEPAS.

A very rare shell, from the Portland collection.

970. MANY-VALVED LEPAS, very rare.

971. MURICATED PHOLADE. *Pholas muricatus*.

Bores large oval cells in rocks about low-water mark, in which it lodges secure from the attacks of other marine animals.

972. THICK OVAL PHOLADE. *Pholas crispate*.

973. SMALL PHOLADE. *Pholas parvus*.

This kind perforates timber: it was lately discovered in the British seas.

974. TRUNCATED GAPER SHELL. *Mya truncata*.

975. SLOPING GAPER SHELL. *Mya declivis*.

Coast of Scotland. A rare shell.

976. SAND GAPER SHELL. *Mya arenaria*.

977. PEARL SHELL. *Mya margaritifera*.

Found in some rivers in the mountainous parts of Britain. This shell produces pearls in great abundance, and the fishery of them on this account

count was formerly carried on with considerable spirit in various parts of the country.

Britain, it appears, was celebrated for its pearls in early times. Seutonius even asserts that Cæsar was induced to undertake his expedition to this country for the sake of our pearls, which were represented, though erroneously, to be of very extraordinary magnitude. Cæsar is said to have carried back to Rome a Buckler, made with British pearls, which he dedicated to Venus, and ordered to be suspended in the temple of that goddess.—Shells of this kind, containing Pearls of the value of five or ten pounds, have been found occasionally in the rivers of Britain and Ireland, one even is recorded that was valued at forty pounds, and another so high as eighty pounds. It is a popular belief, that a pearl found in the Conway river and presented by Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir to the queen of Charles the Second, is to this day honoured with a place in the crown of the British Sovereign. Those Pearl shells were formerly very common in the Conway river, but they are now become scarce, and the fishery of them not much regarded.

978. TWO TOOTHED STRAIGHT RAZOR SHELL. *Solen Vagina*.

A scarce shell, and usually confounded with the following species.

979. THREE TOOTHED STRAIGHT RAZOR SHELL. *Solen Siliqua*.

Abundant on many sandy shores; the animal is eaten and esteemed delicious.

980. SCYMETAR RAZOR SHELL. *Solen ensis*.

This is considered as a rare species, it has lately been discovered in abundance on the sands of Caermarthenshire. *Vide Donovan. Tour of South Wales*.

981. KIDNEY RAZOR SHELL. *Solen antiquatus*.

A scarce Shell from the Portland cabinet.

982. POD RAZOR SHELL. *Solen legumen*.

Coast of Caermarthen Bay.

983. UNEQUAL-VALVED TELLEN. *Tellina inæquivalves*.  
Very scarce on our shore.

984. VARYING TELLEN, (*Tellina variabilis*), rare. 985. THREE

RAYED TELLEN, (*fasciata*.) 986. FLAT TELLEN, (*plana*.)

987. THICK TELLEN, (*crassa*.) 988. SMOOTH FLAT

TELLEN, (*squalida*), rare. Found by Mr. Donovan on the sands at Tenby. *Donov. Tour*. 989. TELLINA FABULA, same place

as the last.

990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995. Shells of the Tellen genus respectively labelled.

995. ACULEATED LARGE COCKLE, (*Cardium Aculeatum*), the largest of the Cockle tribe found on the shores of Britain.

991. SPINY COCKLE, (*C. Echinatum*.) Sandy shores of Wales, common.

992. TUBERCULATED COCKLE, (*C. Tuberculatum*).

993. FRINGED COCKLE, (*Cardium ciliare*).

SMOOTH COCKLE, (*C. laevigatum*).

994. RADIATED MACTRA, (*M. Stultorum*). 995. OTTER'S MACTRA, (*M. Lutraria*). Considered as a rare shell; found in immense numbers on the coast of Caermarthenshire. *Donov. Tour.*
996. OBLONG MACTRA, (*M. Hians*). Most common on the Western coast. GREAT RADIATED MACTRA, *Devonshire*, very rare, and lately discovered. *Donovan's British Shells.*
997. SMOOTH DONAX, (*Donax trunculus*). 998. DENTICULATED DONAX. 999. PHOLADE DONAX, (*D. Irus Da Costa*). Bores into stones like the shells of the *Pholas* genus. Described by Retzius, under the name of *venus lithophaga* from this circumstance.
1000. HIGH-RIDGED VERRUCOSE VENUS SHELL, *Venus verrucosa*. 1001. LARGE SMOOTH VENUS SHELL, (*V. Chione*). 1002. EXOLETE VENUS SHELL, (*V. exoleta*).
1003. BULL'S HEART COCKLE, (*Chama Cor*). A rare shell, found in the seas in the North of Scotland.
1004. HAIRY ARK, (*arca barbata*). 1005. ORBICULAR ARK, (*Arca glycymeris, pilosa?*) 1006. NUT-ARK, *Arca nucleus*.
1007. GREAT SCALLOP, (*ostrea maxima*). 1008. PILGRIM'S SCALLOP, a rare species, and said to be of that particular kind anciently worn on the garments of the Christian pilgrims, when visiting the Holyland.—1009. LINEATED SCALLOP.—1010. DISTORTED SCALLOP.—1011. OBSOLETE SCALLOP.—1012. COMMON OYSTER, one valve has a pearl of very extraordinary size attached to the inside of the shell.
1013. ORBICULAR WRINKLED ANOMIA, and ANOMIÆ, various.
1014. UMBILICATED MUSCLE, *Mytilus Umbilicatus*. Discovered by the Rev. Mr. Hugh Davies, in the sea off Prietholme island, Anglesea, and since found by Mr. Donovan on the same coast.
1015. GREAT MUSCLE, (*Mytilus modiolus, rusticus?*) This is the largest of the Muscle tribe found in England.—1016. RIBBED MUSCLE, (*Mytilus discors*), of very large size lately discovered in Scotland.—1017. CLAWED MUSCLE, (*Mytilus unguilatus*), recently found on the Cornish coast.
1018. MURICATED PINNA, OR NACRE SHELL.—1019. 1020. Great Northern Nacre shell.

The animals inhabiting those shells, produce a peculiar kind of silk that was employed by the ancients in the fabrication of the most costly kind of vestments, and it is on this account the Pinnæ are celebrated by Aristotle, Pliny, Cicero, and other writers of classical antiquity. This silk is the beard or byssus of the animal. Modern travellers assure us, there are still manufactories at Taranto, Naples, and Palermo, for weaving gloves and stockings of this kind of byssus.

1027. COWRY, (*Cypræa*). Pediculi, or Sea-lice Shells.
1028. OPEN DIPPER, (*Buller-aperta*). Coast of South Wales.
1029. PATULOUS DIPPER, (*Bulla patula*). Rare. 1030. CYLINDRICAL DIPPER, Rare. 1031. BROWN STRIATED DIPPER. Scarce.



1032. BIFASCIATED OVAL VOLUTE. Rare. Found on the coast of Anglesea by Mr. Donovan. 1033. IONA VOLUTE. Rare. Island of Iona, Scotland.
1034. PURPLE STAINING WHELK. One of the shells from which the celebrated Tyrian dye was extracted by the ancients; the staining fluid is expressed from the ovarium of the female, a long and interesting account of the process employed in obtaining the purple dye from those shells written by Mr. W. Cole, of Bristol, occurs in the Philosophical Transactions. 1035. See also Buccinum lapillus, Donovan's British Shells.
1036. WAVED WHELK, *Buccinum undatum*.
1037. CORVORANTS-FOOT STROMBUS (*Buccinum Pes Pelecani*).
1038. GREAT SMOOTH ROCK SHELL (*Murex despectus*.) 1039. ROUGH RIDGED ROCK SHELL, (*M. Erinaceus*). 1040. SLENDER ROCK SHELL, (*M. Cornus*).
1041. GREAT TOP-SHELL, (*Trochus Magus*). 1042. LINEATED TOP SHELL, (*Trochus lineatus*). 1043. LIVID TOP SHELL, (*Trochus zizyphinus*). 1044. CINEREOUS TOP-SHELL, (*Trochus Cinerarius*). 1045. PAPILLOUS TOP-SHELL. 1046. LAND TOP SHELL. (*Trochus Terrestris*). A specimen of this extremely scarce shell found in Yorkshire.
1047. FALSE WENTLE TRAP, (*Turbo Clathratus*). 1048. STRIATED WREATH SHELL, (*Turbo striatus*). 1049. AUGER SHELL, (*Turbo terebra*). 1050. DOUBLE RIDGED WREATH SHELL.
1051. LARGE EDIBLE SNAIL, (*Helix Pomatia*.) This was originally introduced into England by Sir Kenelm Digby, and is now found in great abundance in some parts of the country. Those snails were a favourite article of food among the ancient Romans, and they are still eaten as a luxury in the south of Europe.
1052. WOOD SNAIL, (*H. Arbutorum*). 1053. BANDED SNAIL, (*H. Zonaria*.) 1054. VIVIPAROUS SNAIL, (*H. Vipipara*). 1055. GIRDLED SNAIL, (*H. nemoralis*). A suite of those beautiful shells, comprehending all the varieties known. 1056. GARDEN SNAIL, with many interesting varieties. 1057. WIDE MOUTHED SNAIL, (*H. auricularia*).
1058. LITTORAL NERITE. 1059. LIVID NERITE. 1060. CARINATED NERITE.
1061. SEA EAR, (*Halotis tuberculata*), rarely found on the coast of Devonshire.
1062. COMMON LIMPET, (*Patella vulgata*), and varieties. 1063. FOOL'S CAP LIMPET, (*Patella Hungarica*), rare. 1064. BLUE RAYED LIMPET, (*Patella pellucida*.) 1065. SLIT LIMPET, (*Patella fissura*).
1066. COMMON TOOTH SHELL, (*Dentalium entalis*.) 1067. ANGULATED TOOTH SHELL. Coast of Devonshire. Rare.
1068. VERMICULAR SERPULA. 1069. TRIANGULAR SERPULA. This and the last are commonly found attached to rocks,

1070. SHIP WORM, (*Teredo navalis*). Several pieces of oak, and two in particular, serve to elucidate in a most extraordinary manner the ravages those destructive creatures commit in the timbers of ship bottoms, which are exposed to their attacks when at sea. Those pieces of wood, originally part of the hulls of ships, are literally reduced to the appearance of a honey comb, by the intersecting perforations of those intruders, many of whose shells still remain in the cells formed by those creatures. The animal itself is of that kind, called by naturalists, Terebella, and emphatically by Linnæus, "*calamitas navium*."—The body of this creature is soft, and almost gelatinous, but the head is armed with a peculiar shelly instrument of such amazing strength, that it can pierce the stoutest planks of oak with the utmost facility.

## ANTEDILUVIAN SHELLS.

The following are considered as a select number of the more choice and valuable objects in this department.—Many rare and curious articles are unavoidably omitted; we shall briefly enumerate those which may immediately excite attention.

Shells of the Antediluvian creation, found in Britain, are extremely numerous, and very conspicuous from their superior size. These, as well as the recent series, comprise many very choice and valuable articles. Among the univalve shells of the chambered kinds, examples of the Ammonitæ, Nautili, Belemnitæ, and Orthoceratitæ, occur in the greatest variety, and perfection, many of which are unique.

1071. A Cornu Ammonis of large size, having the cells most beautifully encrusted with spar, cut and polished to shew both the internal and external structure.

1072. Another very beautiful, and of different appearance.

1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, Ammonitæ, or shells of the same kind, in the greatest variety of size, and perfection.

1083. A most perfect Cornu Ammonis, imbedded in stone, and retaining the original pearly coat of the shell in the highest preservation. 1083, The Counterpart, and stone broken off.—1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088. Sundry portions of Ammonitæ, tinged with the most lovely, and brilliant hues, the original shelly coating being retained as in the first-mentioned specimen.—Many very fine articles occur in this genus, among which are No. 1089, 1090, 1091. Ammonitæ, from two to three or four feet in circumference!—And a large slab of marble, No. 1092, filled with shells of this kind of a small size.—No. 1093. Jet, with impressions of Cornu Ammonis.

1094. Pearly Nautilus, or sailor shell, Sheppy Island, the largest known.

1095. Another cut in two, elucidating the internal structure in a very curious manner.

1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100. Nautili of various species, and varieties, some very remarkable.

1101. Extremely rare fossil, resembling the Argonauta shell.

1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111. Belemnites, or THUNDER-BOLTS, in great variety.

The vulgar name of these curious shells is derived from a superstitious idea that they are the bolts which fall to the earth in a thunder-storm, and occasion mischief; they are likewise called fairys darts, and witches arrows, in some countries.

1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, &c. An extensive series of rare articles of the univalve kind in the Murex, Trochus, Voluta, and other genera, and besides which there is a complete suit of shells, illustrative of those described by Mr. Brander in the *Fossilia Hantoniensia*. There are also some very rare shells of the spindle kind, and among those the most perfect example of the great winged Voluta of the Hordwell cliffs at present known.

1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150—to 1350. A series of the more interesting shells of the bivalve tribe, equally copious and instructive as either of the former departments. The species of Tellina, Cardium, Venus, Arca, Pecten, and Ostrea, are numerous, and in high preservation. The Anomia are very extensive; and of the Pinna tribe, (which are so extremely rare in a fossil state,) are no less than three distinct species, viz. 1351, 1352, 1353.

The pecten numbered 1354, in chalk, is remarkable for the length of its spines, 1355, 1356, 1357, for their exquisite state of preservation, and 1358, as having retained the *original rosy hue of the shell*, though transformed into flint!

1359. A very extraordinary shell of the Balana kind, allied to the Lepas diadema, and various other fossil Balanæ are of the number of multivalves in this collection.

In conclusion it is to be observed, that many of the articles in this series are unique, and with a comparatively few exceptions the whole are nondescripts.

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## ZOOPHYTES.

The series of recent Zoophytes, comprises a great variety of the Millepora, Cellepora, Aleyonium, Spongia, Flustra, Scrtularia, and Penatula, among which are included the entire collection of British Zoophytes formed by the late Rev. Mr. Lightfoot. The mineralized remains of the Antediluvian Zoophytes embrace a number of gigantic species of the Tubipora, Madrepora, &c. chiefly those of the Lithophyta families.

## BOTANY.

RECENT,—*Antediluvian*,—*Comparative*.

The department of Recent and Antediluvian Botany, collectively considered, is allowed to form, beyond comparison, the most perfect assemblage of the Botanical productions of the British isles that can exist in any Museum. The recent plants in this elucidatory series are finely preserved, and displayed in a picturesque manner in several hundred glazed frames of an uniform size and appearance, and are disposed throughout in systematic order, according to their respective classes, orders, and genera. Those of the first class Monandria, commence on the flight of stairs conducting from the Quadruped apartment, and with the two succeeding classes, DIANDRIA, and TRIANDRIA, complete the first Botanical series:—the second consists of the classes Tetrandia, Pentandria, Hexandria, Octandria, and Enneandria:—the third series of Decandria, Dodceandria, Icosandria, Polyandria, Didynamia, Tetradynamia, Monadelphia, Diadelphia; and Polyadelphia:—the fourth series of Syngenesia, Gynandria, Monœcia, Diœcia, and Polygamia. These terminating what are usually denominated perfect plants are succeeded by the class Cryptogamia, which being of great extent, is unavoidably divided into three series; the first containing the Musci, the second Algæ, and the third Fungi.

## PLANTS.

## CLASS 1. MONANDRIA.

*Order, Monogynia.*

- | <i>English Names.</i>   | <i>Linneæan Names.</i>       |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1360. MARSH SAMPHIRE,   | <i>Salicornia herbacea.</i>  |
| 1361. SHRUBBY SAMPHIRE, | <i>Salicornia fruticosæ.</i> |
| 1362. MARE'S TAIL,      | <i>Hippuris vulgaris.</i>    |
| 1363. PRICKLY CHARA,    | <i>Chara hispida.</i>        |
| 1364. GRASS WRACK,      | <i>Zostera Marina.</i>       |

*Order Digynia.*

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1365. WATER STARWORT, | <i>Callitriche aquatica.</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|

## CLASS 2, DIANDRIA.

*Order Monogynia.*

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1366. PRIVET,                         | <i>Ligustrum vulgare.</i>    |
| 1367. COMMON ASH,                     | <i>Fraxinus excelsior.</i>   |
| 1368. ENCHANTER'S NIGHT SHADE,        | <i>Circœa lutetiana.</i>     |
| 1369. ALPINE ENCHANTER'S NIGHT SHADE, | <i>Circœa alpina.</i>        |
| 1370. SPIKED SPEEDWELL,               | <i>Veronica spicata.</i>     |
| 1371. COMMON SPEEDWELL,               | <i>Veronica Officinalis.</i> |

1372. BLUE ROCK SPEEDWELL, *Veronica saxatilis*.  
 1373. FLESH COLOURED SHRUBBY SPEEDWELL, *Veronica fructiculosa*.  
 1374. ALPINE SPEEDWELL, *Veronica alpina*.  
 1375. SMOOTH SPEEDWELL, *Veronica serpyllifolia*. Highest Mountain.  
 1376. BROOK LIME, *Veronica Beccabunga*, of Scotland.  
 1377. NARROW LEAVED MARSH SPEEDWELL, *Veronica scutellata*.  
 1378. GERMANDER SPEEDWELL, *Veronica Chamædrys*.  
 1379. PROCUMBENT SPEEDWELL, *Veronica agrestis*.  
 1380. WALL SPEEDWELL, *Veronica arvensis*.  
 1381. IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL, *Veronica hederifolia*.  
 1382. VERNAL SPEEDWELL, *Veronica verna*.  
 1383. COMMON BUTTERWORT, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.  
 1384. COMMON BLADDERWORT, *Utricularia vulgaris*.  
 1385. WATER HOREHOUND, *Lycopus europæus*.  
 1386. MEADOW CLARY, *Salvia prætenfis*.  
 1387. WILD ENGLISH CLARY, *Salvia verbenaca*.

Order Digynia.

1388. SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

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CLASS 3. TRIANDRIA.

1389. RED VALERIAN, *Valeriana rubra*.  
 1390. SMALLER MARSH VALERIAN, *Valeriana dioica*.  
 1391. LAMB'S LETTUCE, *Valeriana locusta*.  
 1392. SAFFRON CROCUS, *Crocus sativus*.  
 1393. SPRING CROCUS, *Crocus vernus*.  
 1394. YELLOW IRIS, OR WATER FLOWER DE LUCE, *Iris pseudacorus*.  
 1395. STINKING IRIS, *Iris foetidissima*.  
 1396. BLACK BOG-RUSH, *Schoenus nigricans*.  
 1397. COMPRESSED BOG-RUSH, *Schoenus compressus*.  
 1398. BROWN BOG-RUSH, *Schoenus rufus*. Scottish Highlands.  
 1399. WHITE HEADED BOG-RUSH, *Schoenus albus*. Scotland.  
 1400. MANY-STALKED CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus multicaulis*.  
 1401. LEAST CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus acicularis*. Highlands, Scotland.  
 1402. FLOATING CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus fluviatilis*.  
 1403. TRIANGULAR CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus triquetrus*.  
 1404. SALT-MARSH CLUB-RUSH, *Scirpus maritimus*.  
 1405. SINGLE HEADED COTTON-GRASS, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.  
 1406. BROAD LEAVED COTTON-GRASS, *Eriophorum polystachion*.  
 1407. COMMON COTTON GRASS, *Eriophorum angustifolium*.  
 1408. ALPINE COTTON GRASS, *Eriophorum alpinum*, near Forfair, Angufshire.  
 1409. MAT-GRASS, *Nardus stricta*.

## Order Digynia.

1410. MANURED CANARY GRASS, *Phalaris Canariensis*.  
 1411. SEA CANARY GRASS, *Phalaris arenaria*, sea sands.  
 1412. CATS'-TAIL CANARY GRASS, *Phalaris phleoides*.  
 1413. ROUGH PANIC GRASS, *Panicum verticillatum*.  
 1414. GREEN PANICK GRASS, *Panicum viride*.  
 1415. LOOSE PANICK GRASS, *Panicum crus galli*.  
 1416. COCKS' FOOT PANICK GRASS, *Panicum sanguinale*.  
 1417. CREEPING PANICK GRASS, *Panicum dactylon*, Sea sands,  
 Cornwall.  
 1418. COMMON CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Pbleum pratense*.  
 1419. ALPINE CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Pbleum alpinum*. Moun-  
 tains near Garway Moor, Scotland.  
 1420. PANICLED CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Pbleum paniculatum*.  
 1421. BEARDED CATS'-TAIL-GRASS, *Pbleum crinitum*.  
 1422. MEADOW FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *Alopecurus pratensis*.  
 1423. SLENDER FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *Alopecurus agrestis*.  
 1424. FLOATING FOX-TAIL-GRASS, *Alopecurus geniculatus*.  
 1425. MILLET GRASS, *Milium effusum*.  
 1426. PANICK MILLET GRASS, *Milium lendigerum*. Weymouth.  
 1427. SEA SIDE BENT-GRASS, *Agrostis littoralis*.  
 1428. BRISTLY BENT-GRASS, *Agrostis setacea*.  
 1429. FINE BENT GRASS, *Agrostis vulgaris*.—Var *pumilla*.  
 1430. CRESTED HAIR-GRASS, *Aira cristata*.  
 1431. WATER HAIR-GRASS, *Aira aquatica*.  
 1432. TURFY HAIR-GRASS, *Aira caespitosa*.  
 1433. WAVED MOUNTAIN-HAIR-GRASS, *Aira flexuosa*.  
 1434. ————— var  $\beta$ . *Aira montana*, of  
 Hudson.  
 1435. EARLY HAIR-GRASS, *Aira præcox*.  
 1436. SILVER HAIR-GRASS, *Aira Caryophyllæa*.  
 1437. MEADOW SOFT-GRASS, *Holcus linatus*.  
 1438. CREEPING SOFT-GRASS, *Holcus mollis*.  
 1439. WOOD MELIC-GRASS, *Melica uniflora*.  
 1440. MOUNTAIN MELIC-GRASS, *Melica nutans*. Westmore-  
 land.  
 1441. PURPLE MELIC-GRASS, *Melica cærulea*.  
 1442. BLUE MOON-GRASS, *Sceleria cærulea*.  
 1443. REED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa aquatica*.  
 1444. FLOTE MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa flexuans*.  
 1445. REFLEXED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa distans*.  
 1446. CREEPING SEA MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa maritima*.  
 1447. PROCUMBENT SEA MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa procumbens*.  
 1448. HARD MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa rigida*.  
 1449. FLAT-STALKED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa compressa*.  
 1450. ROUGHISH MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa trivialis*.  
 1451. SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa pratensis*.  
 1452. ANNUAL MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa annua*.  
 1453. WOOD MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa nemoralis*.

1454. DECUMBENT MEADOW-GRASS, *Poa decumbens*.  
 1455. SMALL QUAKING-GRASS, *Briza minor*.  
 1456. COMMON QUAKING-GRASS, *Briza media*.  
 1457. ROUGH COCK'S-FOOT-GRASS, *Dactylis glomerata*.  
 1458. CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *Cynofurus cristatus*.  
 1459. ROUGH DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *Cynofurus echinatus*.  
 1460. SHEEP'S FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca ovina*.  
 1461. VIVIPAROUS FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca vivipara*.  
 1462. HARD FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca duriuscula*.  
 1463. CREEPING FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca rubra*.—Westmoreland.  
 1464. WALL FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca myurus*.  
 1465. SINGLE-HUSKED FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca uniglumis*.  
 1466. REED-LIKE FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca calamaria*.  
 1467. SPIKED FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca loliacea*.  
 1468. MEADOW FESCUE-GRASS, *Festuca pratensis*.  
 1469. SMOOT RYE BROME-GRASS, *Bromus secalinus*.—Caermarthenshire.  
 1470. DOWNY RYE BROME-GRASS, *Bromus multiflorus*.  
 1471. SOFT BROME-GRASS, *Bromus mollis*.  
 1472. FIELD BROME-GRASS, *Bromus arvensis*.  
 1473. BARREN BROME-GRASS, *Bromus sterilis*.  
 1474. SLENDER WOOD BROME-GRASS, *Bromus sylvaticus*.  
 1475. SPIKED HEATH BROME-GRASS, *Bromus pinnatus*.  
 1476. FEATHER-GRASS, *Stipa pennata*.—Extremely rare, found on limestone rocks.  
 1477. DOWNY OAT-GRASS, *Avena pubescens*.  
 1478. YELLOW OAT-GRASS, *Avena flavescens*.  
 1479. HARE-TAIL-GRASS, *Lagurus ovatus*.—Found in Guernsey.  
 1480. COMMON REED, *Arundo Phragmites*.  
 1481. SEA REED, or SEA MAT-WEED, *Arundo arenaria*.  
 1482. PERENNIAL DARNEL, *Lolium Perenne*.  
 1483. BEARDED DARNEL, *Lolium temulentum*.  
 1484. WHITE DARNEL. *Lolium arvense*.—Scotland.  
 1485. SEA HARD-GRASS, *Rotbollia incurvata*.  
 1486. UPRIGHT SEA LYME-GRASS, *Elymus arenarius*.—Scotland.  
 1487. PENDULOUS SEA LYME-GRASS, *Elymus geniculatus*.  
 1488. WALL BARLEY, *Hordeum murinum*.  
 1489. MEADOW BARLEY, *Hordeum pratense*.  
 1490. SEA BARLEY, or SQUIRREL-TAIL-GRASS, *Hordeum maritimum*.  
 1491. SEA RUSHY WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum junceum*.  
 1492. CREEPING WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum repens*.  
 1493. FIBROUS, or BEARDED WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum caninum*.  
 1494. DWARF SEA WHEAT-GRASS, *Triticum loliaceum*.

## Order Trigynia.

1495. WATER CHICK-WEED, *Montia fontana*.  
 1496. UMBELLIFEROUS CHICK-WEED, *Holosteum umbellatum*.  
 1497. FOUR LEAVED ALL-SEED, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

## CLASS 4. TETRANDRIA.

1498. WILD TEASEL, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.  
 1499. FULLER'S TEASEL, *Dipsacus fullonum*.  
 1500. SMALL TEASEL, *Dipsacus pilosus*.  
 1501. DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOUS, *Scabiosa succisa*.  
 1502. FIELD SCABIOUS, *Scabiosa arvensis*.  
 1503. BLUE SHERARDIA, *Sherardia arvensis*.  
 1504. SWEET WOOD-RUFF, *Asperula odorata*.  
 1505. SMALL WOODRUFF, *Asperula cynanchica*.  
 1506. UPRIGHT MARSH BED-STRAW, *Galium erectum*.  
 1507. CORN BED-STRAW, *Galium tricornne*.  
 1508. YELLOW BED-STRAW, *Galium verum*.  
 1509. GREAT HEDGE BED-STRAW, *Galium mollugo*.  
 1510. CROSS-LEAVED BED-STRAW, *Galium Boreale*.  
 1511. GOOSE-GRASS, or CLEAVERS, *Galium Aparine*.  
 1512. GREATER PLANTAIN, *Plantago major*.  
 1513. SEA PLANTAIN, *Plantago maritima*.  
 1514. BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN, *Plantago coronopus*.  
 1515. BASTARD PIMPERNEL, *Centunculus minimus*.  
 1516. GREAT BURNET, *Sanguisorba officinalis*.  
 1517. PELLITORY OF THE WALL, *Parietaria officinalis*.  
 1518. COMMON LADIES MANTLE, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.  
 1519. ALPINE LADIES MANTLE, *Alchemilla alpina*.  
 1520. HOLLY, *Ilex aquifolium*.  
 1521. BROAD LEAVED POND-WEED, *Potamogeton natans*.  
 1522. CLOSE LEAVED POND-WEED, *Potamogeton densum*.  
 1523. CURLED POND-WEED, *Potamogeton crispum*.  
 1524. PROCUMBENT PEARL-WORT, *Sagina procumbens*.  
 1525. ANNUAL SMALL-FLOWERED PEARL-WORT, *Sagina  
 apetala*.  
 1526. UPRIGHT PEARL-WORT, *Sagina erecta*.  
 1527. MOSSY TILLÆA, *Tillæa muscosa*.  
 1528. ALL-SEED, *Radiola millegrana*.

## CLASS 5. PENTANDRIA.

1529. MOUSE-EAR SCORPION-GRASS, *Myrsotis scorpioides*, var.  
*palustris*.  
 1530. COMMON GROMWELL, *Lithospermum officinale*.  
 1531. CORN GROMWELL, *Lithospermum arvense*.  
 1532. CREEPING OR PURPLE GROMWELL, *Lithospermum pur-  
 pureo-cæruleum*.  
 1533. COMMON ALKANET, *Anchusa officinalis*.  
 1534. EVERGREEN ALKANET, *Anchusa sempervirens*.—Wales.  
 1535. COMMON HOUND'S-TONGUE, *Cynoglossum officinale*.  
 1536. GREEN LEAVED HOUND'S-TONGUE, *Cynoglossum sylv-  
 ticum*.  
 1537. COMMON LUNG-WORT, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.  
 1538. SEA BUGLOSS, *Pulmonaria maritima*.  
 1539. COMMON COMFREY, *Symphytum officinale*.



1540. COMMON BORAGE, *Borago officinalis*.  
 1541. GERMAN MADWORT, *Asperugo procumbens*.  
 1542. SMALL BUGLOSS, *Lycopsis arvensis*.  
 1543. WHITE VIPER'S BUGLOSS, *Echium italicum*.  
 1544. COMMON BLUE VIPER'S BUGLOSS, *Echium vulgare*.  
 1545. COMMON PRIMROSE, *Primula vulgaris*.  
 1546. GREAT COWSLIP, *Primula elatior*.  
 1547. COMMON COWSLIP, *Primula veris*.  
 1548. BIRDSEYE PRIMROSE, *Primula farinosa*.  
 1549. MARSH TREFOIL, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.  
 1550. FEATHER-FOIL, *Hottonia palustris*.  
 1551. YELLOW LOOSE-STRIPE, *Lyfimachia vulgaris*.  
 1552. TUFTED LOOSE-STRIPE, *Lyfimachia thyriflora*.  
 1553. WOOD LOOSE-STRIPE, *Lyfimachia nemorum*.  
 1554. CREEPING LOOSE-STRIPE, *Lyfimachia nummularia*.  
 1555. SCARLET PIMPERNEL, *Anagallis arvensis*.  
 1556. BOG PIMPERNEL, *Anagallis tenella*.  
 1557. TRAILING AZALEA, *Azalea procumbens*. Highest mountains  
 of Scotland.  
 1558. SMALL BIND-WEED, *Convolvulus arvensis*.  
 1559. GREAT BIND-WEED, *Convolvulus sepium*.  
 1560. SEA BIND-WEED, *Convolvulus soldanella*.  
 1561. JACOB'S LADDER, *Polemonium cæruleum*.  
 1562. ROUND-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula rotundifolia*.  
 1563. CREEPING BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula rapunculoides*.  
 Scotland.  
 1564. CLUSTERED BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula glomerata*.  
 1565. IVY-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER, *Campanula hederacea*.  
 1566. ROUND-HEADED RAMPEON, *Phyteuma orbiculare*.  
 1567. SHEEP'S SCABIOUS, *Fasione montana*.  
 1568. WATER LOBELIA, *Lobelia Dortmanua*.  
 1569. ACRID LOBELIA, *Lobelia urens*.  
 1570. PANSY VIOLET, *Viola tricolor*.  
 1571. YELLOW MOUNTAIN PANSY, *Viola lutea*. Mountains of  
 Wales.  
 1572. GREAT MULLEIN, *Verbascum Thapsus*.  
 1573. DARK MULLEIN, *Verbascum nigrum*.  
 1574. THORN APPLE, *Datura Stramonium*.  
 1575. COMMON HENBANE, *Hyoscyamus niger*.  
 1576. DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE, *Atropa Belladonna*.  
 1577. WOODY NIGHT-SHADE, *Solanum Dulcamara*.  
 1578. GARDEN NIGHT-SHADE, *Solanum nigrum*.  
 1579. COMMON CENTAUR, *Chironia Centaurium*.  
 1580. DWARF BRANCHED CENTAURY, *Chironia pulchella*,  
 rare, Glamorganhire.  
 1581. BROOKWEED, OR WATER PIMPERNEL, *Samolus Vele-  
 randi*.  
 1582. PALE PERFOLIATE HONEYSUCKLE, *Lonicera Caprifolium*.  
 1583. BUCKTHORN, *Rhamnus catharticus*.  
 1584. BERRY BEARING ALDER, *Rhamnus Frangula*.

1585. BLACK CURRANTS, *Ribes nigrum*, wild, Scotland.  
 1586. TASTELESS MOUNTAIN CURRANTS, *Ribes alpinum*,  
 Yorkshire.  
 1587. COMMON IVY, *Hedera Helix*.  
 1588. WHORLED KNOTGRASS, *Illecebrum verticillatum*.  
 1589. BLACK SALT-WORT, *Glaux maritima*.  
 1590. BASTARD TOAD-FLAX, *Theesium linophyllum*.  
 1591. LESSER PERIWINKLE, *Vinca minor*.  
 1592. GREATER PERIWINKLE, *Vinca major*.

## Order Digynia.

1593. SMOOTH RUPTURE-WORT, *Herniaria glabra*.  
 1594. PERENNIAL GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*.  
 1595. UPRIGHT GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium Urbicum*.  
 1596. WHITE GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium album*.  
 1597. FIG-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium ficifolia*.  
 1598. SEA GOOSEFOOT, *Chenopodium maritimum*.  
 1599. SEA BEET, *Beta maritima*.  
 1600. PRICKLY SALT-WORT, *Salsola Kali*.  
 1601. SHRUBBY SALT-WORT, *Salsola frutesca*.  
 1602. COMMON ELM, *Ulmus campestris*.  
 1603. GREATER DODDER, *Cuscuta europæa*, Scotland.  
 1604. LESSER DODDER, *Cuscuta Epithymum*.  
 1605. MARSH GENTIAN, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.  
 1606. SPRING GENTIAN, *Gentiana Verna*. Mountains of Scotland.  
 1607. SMALL ALPINE GENTIAN, *Gentiana nivalis*.  
 1608. AUTUMNAL GENTIAN, *Gentiana Amarella*.  
 1609. SEA ERYNGO, SEA HOLLY, *Eryngium maritimum*.  
 1610. FLOATING WHITE-ROT, *Hydrocotyle inundata*.  
 1611. WOOD SANICLE, *Sanicula europea*.  
 1612. THOROW-WAX, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.  
 1613. SLENDER THOROW-WAX, *Bupleurum tenuissimum*.  
 1614. UPRIGHT HEDGE PARSLEY, *Caucalis anthriscus*.  
 1615. SPREADING HEDGE PARSLEY, *Caucalis infesta*.  
 1616. KNOTTED STONE PARSLEY, *Caucalis nodosa*.  
 1617. WILD CARROT, *Daucus Carota*.  
 1618. COMMON EARTH-NUT, *Bunium flexuosum*.  
 1619. COMMON HEMLOCK, *Conium maculatum*.  
 1620. MARSH MILKY PARSLEY, *Selinum palustre*.  
 1621. MEADOW SULPHUR WORT, *Peucedanum Silaus*.  
 1622. SEA SAMPHIRE, *Crithmum maritimum*.  
 1623. COMMON COW PARSNEP, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.  
 1624. SPIGNEL, *Meum athamanticum*.  
 1625. SCOTTISH LOVAGE, *Ligusticum scoticum*.  
 1626. GARDEN ANGELICA, *Angelica archangelica*.  
 1627. WILD ANGELICA, *Angelica sylvestris*.  
 1628. BROAD LEAVED WATER PARSNIP, *Sium latifolium*.  
 1629. HEDGE HONE WORT, *Sison Amomum*.  
 1630. CORN

1630. CORN HONE-WORT, *Sifon fegetum*.  
 1631. COMMON WATER DROP-WORT, *Oenanthe fistulosa*.  
 1632. SULPHUR-WORT DROP WORT, *Oenanthe peucedanifolia*.  
 1633. HEMLOCK WATER DROP WORT, *Oenanthe crocata*.  
 1634. COMMON CORIANDER, *Coriandrum sativum*.  
 1635. WATER HEMLOCK, *Phellandrium aquaticum*.  
 1636. LESSER HEMLOCK, *Aethusa Cynapium*.  
 1637. NEEDLE CHERVIL, *Scandix Pecten Veneris*.  
 1638. ROUGH CHERVIL, *Scandix Anthriscus*.  
 1639. SMOOTH COW PARSLEY, *Chærophillum sylvestre*.  
 1640. ROUGH COW PARSLEY, *Chærophillum temulentum*.  
 1641. WILD PARSNIP, *Pastinacea sativa*.  
 1642. ALEXANDERS, *Smyrniun Olusatrum*.  
 1643. COMMON FENNEL, *Anethum Foeniculum*.  
 1644. COMMON CARROWAY, *Carum Carui*.  
 1645. COMMON BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, *Pimpinella saxifraga*.  
 1646. GREAT BURNET SAXIFRAGE, *Pimpinella magna*.  
 1647. SMALLAGE, OR WILD CELERY, *Apium graveolens*.  
 1648. GOUT-WEED, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.  
 1649. MEALY GUELDER-ROSE, *Viburnum lantana*.  
 1650. COMMON GUELDER-ROSE, *Viburnum Opulus*.  
 1651. DWARF ELDER, OR DANE WORT, *Sambucus Ebulus*.  
 1652. COMMON ELDER, *Sambucus nigra*.  
 1653. FRENCH TAMARISK, *Tamarix gallica*. Cornwall.  
 1654. SAND STRAP-WORT, *Corrigiola littoralis*.  
 1655. GRASS OF PARNASSUS, *Parnassia palustris*.  
 1656. THRIFT, OR SEA GILLIFLOWER, *Statice Armeria*.  
 1657. SEA LAVENDER, *Statice Limouium*.  
 1658. MATTED SEA LAVENDER, *Statice reticulata*.  
 1659. COMMON FLAX, *Statice nstatissimum*.  
 1660. PERENNIAL BLUE FLAX, *Linum perenne*.  
 1661. MILL MOUNTAIN, *Linum catharticum*.  
 1662. PROCUMBENT SIBBALDIA, *Sibbaldia procumbens*.  
 1663. ROUND LEAVED SUN-DEW, *Drosera rotundifolia*.  
 1664. LONG LEAVED SUN-DEW, *Drosera longifolia*.  
 1665. GREAT SUN-DEW, *Drosera anglica*.  
 1666. MOUSE TAIL, *Myofurus minimus*.

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CLASS 6. HEXANDRIA.

1667. SNOW DROP, *Galanthus nivalis*. Cader Idris.  
 1668. SUMMER SNOW FLAKE, *Leucojum æstivum*.  
 1669. POETIC NARCISSUS, *Narcissus poeticus*.  
 1670. PALE NARCISSUS, *Narcissus biflorus*.  
 1671. COMMON DAFFODIL, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*.  
 1672. GREAT ROUND HEADED GARLICK, *Allium Ampeloprasum*.  
 1673. SAND GARLICK, *Allium arenarium*.  
 1674. MOUNTAIN GARLICK, *Allium carinatum*.  
 1675. STREAKED FIELD GARLICK, *Allium oleraceum*.

1676. CROW

1676. CROW GARLICK, *Allium vineale*.  
 1677. BROAD LEAVED GARLICK, *Allium ursinum*.  
 1678. CHIVE GARLICK, *Allium Schœnoprasum*.  
 1679. FRITILLARY, OR CHECQUERED DAFFODIL, *Fritillaria meleagris*.  
 1680. WILD TULIP, *Tulipa sylvestris*.  
 1681. YELLOW STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *Ornithogalum luteum*.  
 1682. SPIKED STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*.  
 1683. COMMON STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.  
 1684. VERNAL SQUILL, *Scilla verna*.  
 1685. TWO LEAVED SQUILL, *Scilla bifolia*.  
 1686. AUTUMNAL SQUILL, *Scilla autumnalis*.  
 1687. HARES-BELL SQUILL, OR WILD HYACINTH, *Scilla nutans*.  
 1688. LANCASHIRE ASPHODEL, *Narthecium ossifragum*.  
 1689. COMMON ASPARAGUS, *Asparagus officinalis*.  
 1690. LILY OF THE VALLEY, *Convallaria majalis*.  
 1691. NARROW-LEAVED SOLOMON'S SEAL, *Convallaria verticillata*.  
 1692. ANGULAR SOLOMON'S SEAL, *Convallaria Polygonatum*.  
 1693. COMMON SOLOMON'S SEAL, *Convallaria multiflora*.  
 1694. SWEET FLAG, *Acorus Calamus*.  
 1695. GREAT SHARP SEA RUSH, *Juncus acutus*.  
 1696. LESSER SHARP SEA RUSH, *Juncus maritimus*.  
 1697. HARD RUSH, *Juncus glaucus*.  
 1698. LEAST RUSH, *Juncus filiformis*.  
 1699. THREE LEAVED RUSH, *Juncus trifidus*.  
 1700. MOSS RUSH, *Juncus squarrosus*.  
 1701. JOINTED RUSH, *Juncus articulatus*.  
 1702. LITTLE BULBOUS RUSH, *Juncus uliginosus*.  
 1703. ROUND-FRUITED RUSH, *Juncus bulbosus*.  
 1704. TOAD RUSH, *Juncus bufonius*.  
 1705. TWO-FLOWERED RUSH, *Juncus biglumis*.  
 1706. THREE-FLOWERED RUSH, *Juncus triglumis*. Ben Lomond.  
 1707. CLUSTERED ALPINE RUSH, *Juncus castaneus*. Scottish mountains.  
 1708. HAIRY RUSH, *Juncus pileosus*.  
 1709. WOOD RUSH, *Juncus Sylvaticus*.  
 1710. HAIRY FIELD RUSH, *Juncus Campestris*.  
 1711. SPIKED RUSH, *Juncus spicatus*. Ben Lomond summit.  
 1712. BARBERRY, *Berberis vulgaris*.  
 1713. WATER PURSLANE, *Peplis Portula*.

Order Trigynia.

1714. BLOODY VEINED DOCK, *Rumex sanguineus*.  
 1715. CURLED DOCK, *Rumex crispus*.  
 1716. SHARP DOCK, *Rumex acutus*.  
 1717. BROAD LEAVED DOCK, *Rumex obtusifolius*.  
 1718. FIDDLE

1718. FIDDLE DOCK, *Rumex pulcher*.  
 1719. GOLDEN DOCK, *Rumex maritimus*.  
 1720. GREAT WATER DOCK, *Rumex aquaticus*.  
 1721. COMMON SORREL, *Rumex Acetosella*.  
 1722. SHEEP'S SORREL, *Rumex Acetosella*.  
 1723. SCOTTISH ASPHODEL, *Tofieldia palustris*. Scottish High-lands.  
 1724. MARSH ARROW GRASS, *Triglochin palustre*.  
 1725. SEA ARROW GRASS, *Triglochin maritimum*.  
 1726. MEADOW SAFFRON, *Colchicum autumnale*.  
 1727. GREATER WATER PLANTAIN, *Alisma Plantago*.  
 1728. STAR HEADED WATER PLANTAIN, *Alisma Damasouium*.  
 1729. SMALL WATER PLANTAIN, *Alisma ranunculoides*.

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CLASS HEPTANDRIA.

1730. CHICKWEED WINTER GREEN, *Trientalis europæa*.

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CLASS OCTANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1731. ROSEBAY WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium angustifolium*,  
 1732. GREAT HAIRY WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium hirsutum*.  
 1733. SQUARE STALKED WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium tetragonum*.  
 1734. ROUND STALKED MARSH WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium palustre*.  
 1735. ALPINE WILLOW HERB, *Epilobium alpinum*.  
 1736. YELLOW CENTAURY, *Chlora perfoliata*.  
 1737. BILBERRY, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.  
 1738. GREAT BILBERRY, *Vaccinium uliginosum*. Westmoreland.  
 1739. RED WHORTLE BERRY, *Vaccinium Vitis Idea*. Mountains.  
 1740. CRANBERRY, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.  
 1741. COMMON HEATH, *Erica vulgaris*.  
 1742. CROSS LEAVED HEATH, *Erica Tetralix*.  
 1743. FINE LEAVED HEATH, *Erica cinerea*.  
 1744. IRISH HEATH, *Erica Dabecoci*. Mayo, Ireland.  
 1745. MEZEREON SPURGE OLIVE, *Daphne Mezereum*.  
 1746. SPURGE LAUREL, *Daphne Laureola*.  
 1747. GREATER MAPLE, *Acer Pseudoplatanus*.  
 1748. COMMON MAPLE, *Acer campestre*.

Order Trigynia.

1749. SPOTTED PERSICARIA, *Polygonum Persicaria*.  
 1750. BITING PERSICARIA, *Polygonum hydropiper*.  
 1751. SMALL CREEPING PERSICARIA, *Polygonum minus*.  
 1752. GREAT BISTORT, *Polygonum Bistorta*.  
 1753. ALPINE

1753. ALPINE BISTORT, *Polygonum viviparum*. Scottish Mountains.  
1754. KNOT-GRASS, *Polygonum aviculare*.  
1755. BUCK-WHEAT, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

Order 3. *Tetragynia*.

1756. HERB PARIS, *Paris quadrifolia*.  
1757. TUBEROUS MOSCHATELL, *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

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CLASS 9. ENNEANDRIA.

1758. FLOWERING RUSH, *Butomus Umbellatus*.

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CLASS 10. DECANDRIA.

Order *Monogynia*.

1759. YELLOW BIRD'S NEST, *Monotropa Hypopitys*.  
1760. MARSH ANDROMEDA, *Andromeda polifolia*.  
1761. STRAWBERRY TREE, *Arbutus Unedo*. Lake of Killarney.  
1762. BLACK-BERRIED ALPINE ARBUTUS, *Arbutus Alpina*.  
1763. ROUND LEAVED WINTER-GREEN, *Pyrola rotundifolia*.  
1764. SERRATED WINTER-GREEN, *Pyrola secunda*.

Order *Digynia*.

1765. ALTERNATE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE, *Chrysofplenium alternifolium*.  
1766. OPPOSITE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE, *Chrysofplenium oppositifolium*.  
1767. CLUSTERED ALPINE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga nivalis*.  
North Wales.  
1768. LONDON PRIDE, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.  
1769. PURPLE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*.  
1770. YELLOW MOUNTAIN SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga aizoides*.  
1771. WHITE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga granulata*.  
1772. DROOPING BULBOUS SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga cernua*.  
1773. ALPINE BROOK SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga rivularis*.  
1774. TUFTED ALPINE SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga caespitosa*. On  
rocks above Lake Idwell, among the Snowden Mountains.  
1775. RUE-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE, *Saxifraga tridactylites*.  
1776. ANNUAL KNAWEL, *Scleranthus annuus*.  
1777. SOAP-WORT, *Saponaria officinalis*.  
1778. DEPTFORD PINK, *Dianthus armeria*.  
1779. CLOVE PINK, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

Order *Trigynia*.

1780. BERRY-BEARING CHICKWEED, *Cucubalus baccifer*.  
Isle of Anglesea, rare.  
1781. ENGLISH CATCHFLY, *Silene anglica*.

1782. VARIEGATED CATCHFLY, *Silene quinquevulnera*.  
 1783. BLADDER CHAMPION, *Silene inflata*.  
 1784. CORN CATCHFLY, *Silene conica*.  
 1785. MOSS CHAMPION, *Silene acaulis*.  
 1786. GREATER STICKWORT, *Stellaria holostea*.  
 1787. LESSER STICKWORT, *Stellaria graminea*.  
 1788. GLACIOUS MARSH STICKWORT, *Stellaria glauca*.  
 1789. ALPINE STICKWORT, *Stellaria cerasoides*. Ben Nevis.  
 1790. SEA CHICK WEED, *Arenaria peploides*.  
 1791. PLANTAIN-LEAVED CHICKWEED, *Arenaria trinervis*.  
 1792. THYME-LEAVED SANDWORT, *Arenaria serpyllifolia*.  
 1793. PURPLE SANDWORT, *Arenaria rubra*.  
 1794. FINE LEAVED SANDWORT, *Arenaria tenuifolia*.  
 1795. VERNAL SANDWORT, *Arenaria verna*. Scotland.  
 1796. DWARF CHERLERIA, *Cherleria fedoides*.

## Order Pentagynia.

1797. COMMON NAVEL WORT, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*.  
 1798. BITING STONE CROP, *Sedum acre*.  
 1799. WHITE STONE CROP, *Sedum album*.  
 1800. COMMON WOOD-SOUREL, *Sedum Acetofella*.  
 1801. YELLOW PROCUMBENT WOOD SORREL, *Oxalis corniculata*.  
 1802. CORN COCKLE, *Agrostemma Githago*.  
 1803. RAGGED ROBBIN, *Lychnis Flos-Guculi*.  
 1804. RED CHAMPION, *Lychnis dioica*.  
 1805. BROAD LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium vulgatum*.  
 1806. NARROW LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium viscosum*.  
 1807. LITTLE MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium semidecandrum*.  
 1808. TETRANDEOUS MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, *Cerastium tetrandrum*. Inch Keith, in the Firth of Forth.  
 1809. FIELD CHICKWEED, *Cerastium arvense*.  
 1810. ALPINE CHICKWEED, *Cerastium alpinum*.  
 1811. WATER CHICKWEED, *Cerastium aquaticum*.  
 1812. CORN SPURREY, *Spergula arvensis*.  
 1813. KNOTTED SPURREY, *Spergula nodosa*.  
 1814. SMOOTH AWL-SHAPED SPURREY, *Spergula subulata*.

## CLASS II. DODECANDRIA.

## Order Monogynia.

1815. ASARABACCA, *Asarum europæum*.  
 1816. PURPLE LOOSE STRIFE, *Lathyrum Salicaria*.  
 G  
 1817. HYSSOP

1817. HYSSOP LEAVED LOOSESTRIFE, *Lathyrum hyssopifolium*.

Order Digynia.

1818. COMMON AGRIMONY, *Eupatoria Agrimonia*.

Order Trigynia.

1819. DYER'S WEED, OR WELD, *Reseda luteola*.

1820. WILD MIGONETTE, *Reseda lutea*.

1821. PURPLE SPURGE, *Euphorbia Peplis*. Penfance.

1822. PETTY SPURGE, *Euphorbia Peplus*.

1823. DWARF SPURGE, *Euphorbia exigua*.

1824. PORTLAND SPURGE, *Euphorbia Portlandica*.

1825. WARTY SPURGE, *Euphorbia platyphylla*.

1826. IRISH SPURGE, *Euphorbia hyberna*.

1827. WOOD SPURGE, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*.

Order Dodecagynia.

1828. COMMON HOUSELEEK, *Sempervivum tetlorum*.

## CLASS 12. ICOSANDRIA.

Order Monogynia.

1829. BIRD CHERRY, *Prunus Padus*.

1830. CHERRY TREE, *Prunus Cerasus*.

1831. PLUM TREE, *Prunus domestica*.

1832. BULLACE TREE, *Prunus infititia*.

1833. BLACK THORN, *Prunus spinosa*.

Order Pentagynia.

1834. HAWTHORN, *Mespilus Oxyacantha*.

1835. COMMON MEDLAR, *Mespilus germanica*.

1836. IRON PEAR TREE, *Pyrus Communis*.

1837. CRAB TREE, *Pyrus Malus*.

1838. WILD SERVICE PEAR TREE, *Pyrus torminalis*.

1839. TRUE SERVICE TREE, *Pyrus domestica*.

1840. MOUNTAIN ASH, *Pyrus aucuparia*.

1841. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIRÆA, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

1842. COMMON DROP-WORT, *Spiræa Filipendula*.

1843. MEADOW-SWEET, *Spiræa Ulmaria*.

1844. BURNET ROSE, *Rosa spinosissima*.

1845. WHITE DOG-ROSE, *Rosa arvensis*.

1846. SWEET BRIAR, *Rosa rubiginosa*.

1847. COMMON DOG-ROSE, *Rosa canina*.

1848. RASP-BERRY, *Rubus idæus*.

1849. DEWBERRY, *Rubus cæsius*.

1850. HAZLE-LEAVED BRAMBLE, *Rubus corylifolius*.

1851. COMMON



1851. COMMON BRAMBLE, *Rubus fruticosus*.  
 1852. STONE BRAMBLE, *Rubus saxatilis*.  
 1853. MOUNTAIN BRAMBLE, OR CLOUD-BERRY, *Rubus Chamæmorus*. Welsh mountains.  
 1854. WOOD STRAWBERRY, *Fragaria vesca*.  
 1855. SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla fruticosa*.  
 1856. SILVER WEED, *Potentilla anserina*.  
 1857. STRAWBERRY-FLOWERED CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla rupestre*.  
 1858. HOARY CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla argentea*.  
 1859. GOLDEN CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla aurea*. Ben Lawres.  
 1860. SPRING CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla verna*. Yorkshire.  
 1861. COMMON CREEPING CINQUEFOIL, *Potentilla reptans*.  
 1862. COMMON TORMENTIL, *Tormentilla officinalis*.  
 1863. COMMON AVENS, *Geum urbanum*.  
 1864. WATER AVENS, *Geum rivale*.  
 1865. MOUNTAIN AVENS, *Dryas octopetala*.  
 1866. MARSH CINQUEFOIL, *Comarum palustre*.

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### CLASS 13. POLIANDRIA.

#### Order Monogynia.

1867. HERB CHRISTOPHER, *Aëta spicata*.  
 1869. CELANDINE, *Chelidonium majus*.  
 1870. YELLOW HORNED-POPPY, *Chelidonium luteum*.  
 1871. LONG ROUGH-HEADED POPPY, *Papaver Argemone*.  
 1872. COMMON RED POPPY, *Papaver Rhæas*.  
 1873. WHITE POPPY, *Papaver somniferum*.  
 1874. YELLOW WATER LILY, *Nymphaea lutea*.  
 1875. WHITE WATER LILY, *Nymphaea alba*.  
 1876. LIME TREE, *Tilia europæa*.  
 1877. COMMON DWARF CISTUS, *Cistus Helianthemum*.

#### Order Trigynia.

1878. FIELD LARKSPUR, *Delphinium Consolida*.

#### Order Pentagynia.

1879. COMMON COLUMBINE, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

#### Order Hexagynia.

1880. WATER ALOE, *Stratiotes aloides*.

#### Order Polyandria.

1881. PASQUE FLOWER, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.  
 1882. WOOD ANEMONE, *Anemone nemorosa*.  
 1883. YELLOW WOOD ANEMONE, *Anemone ranunculoides*.  
 G 2 1884. ALPINE

1884. ALPINE MEADOW RUE, *Thalictrum alpinum*.  
 1885. LESSER MEADOW RUE, *Thalictrum minus*.  
 1886. GREATER MEADOW RUE, *Thalictrum majus*.  
 1887. LESSER SPEAR-WORT, *Ranunculus Flammula*.  
 1888. GREAT SPEAR-WORT, *Ranunculus Lingua*.  
 1889. WOOD CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus auricomus*.  
 1890. BULBOUS CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.  
 1891. PALE HAIRY CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus hirsutus*.  
 1892. CREEPING CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus repens*.  
 1893. UPRIGHT MEADOW CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus acris*.  
 1894. LITTLE UPRIGHT CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus parvus*.  
 1895. CORN CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus arvensis*.  
 1896. SMALL FLOWERED CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus parviflorus*.  
 1897. IVY CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus hederaceus*.  
 1898. WATER CROWFOOT, *Ranunculus aquatilis*.  
 1899. GLOBE FLOWER, *Trollius europæus*.  
 1900. GREEN HELLEBORE, *Helleborus viridis*.  
 1901. STINKING HELLEBORE, *Helleborus fœtidus*.  
 1902. MARSH MARIGOLD, *Caltha palustris*.

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CLASS 14. DIDYNAMIA.

1903. COMMON BUGLE, *Ajuga reptans*.  
 1904. ALPINE BUGLE, *Ajuga alpina*.  
 1905. GROUND PINE, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*.  
 1906. WOOD GERMANDER, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.  
 1907. WATER GERMANDER, *Teucrium Scordium*.  
 1908. WALL GERMANDER, *Teucrium Chamædryis*.  
 1909. NEP, OR CAT-MINT, *Nepeta cataria*.  
 1910. COMMON VERVAIN, *Verbena officinalis*.  
 1911. HORSE MINT, *Mentha sylvestris*.  
 1912. PEPPER MINT, *Mentha piperita*.  
 1913. HAIRY MINT, *Mentha hirsuta*,  
     *var aquatica*  
     *var villosa*.  
 1914. CORN MINT, *Mentha arvensis*.  
 1915. PENNY ROYAL, *Mentha Pulegium*.  
 1916. GROUND IVY, *Glechoma hederacea*.  
 1917. WHITE ARCHANGEL, *Lamium album*.  
 1918. RED ARCHANGEL, *Lamium purpureum*.  
 1919. HENBIT ARCHANGEL, *Lamium Amplexicaule*.  
 1920. RED HEMP NETTLE, *Galeopsis Ladanum*.  
 1921. DOWNY HEMP NETTLE, *Galeopsis villosa*.  
 1922. COMMON HEMP NETTLE, *Galeopsis Tetrabit*.  
 1923. YELLOW DEAD NETTLE, *Galeobdolon luteum*.  
 1924. WOOD

1924. WOOD BETONY, *Betonica officinalis*.  
 1925. HEDGE WOUNDWORT, *Stachys sylvatica*.  
 1926. MARSH WOUNDWORT, *Stachys palustris*.  
 1927. CORN WOUNDWORT, *Stachys arvensis*.  
 1928. BLACK OR STINKING HOREHOUND, *Ballota nigra*.  
 1929. WHITE HOREHOUND, *Marrubium vulgare*.  
 1930. MOTHERWORT, *Leonurus Cardica*.  
 1931. WILD BASIL, *Clinopodium vulgare*.  
 1932. COMMON MARJORAM, *Origanum vulgare*.  
 1933. WILD THYME, *Thymus Serpyllum*.  
 1934. BASIL THYME, *Thymus Acinos*.  
 1935. COMMON CALAMINT, *Thymus Calamintha*.  
 1936. LESSER CALAMINT, *Thymus Nepeta*.  
 1937. REDDISH BASTARD BALM, *Melittis Melissophyllum*.  
 1938. PURPLE AND WHITE BASTARD BALM, *Melittis grandiflora*.  
 1939. COMMON SKULL-CAP, *Scutellaria galericulata*.  
 1940. LESSER SKULL-CAP, *Scutellaria minor*.  
 1941. SELF-HEAL, *Prunella vulgare*.

Order Angiospermiæ.

1942. ALPIN BARTSIA, *Bartsia alpina*. Alpine waters, in the  
 Rocks of Malghyrdy, Scottish Highlands.  
 1943. YFELLOW VISCID BARTSIA, *Bartsia viscosa*. Argyleshire.  
 1944. YELLOW RATTLE, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.  
 1945. EYE-BRIGHT, *Euphasia officinalis*.  
 1946. CRESTED COW-WHEAT, *Melampyrum cristatum*.  
 1947. PURPLE COW-WHEAT, *Melampyrum arvense*.  
 1948. COMMON YELLOW COW-WHEAT, *Melampyrum pratense*.  
 1949. GREATER TOOTHWORT, *Lathraea Squamaria*.  
 1950. MARSH LOUSEWORT, *Pedicularis palustris*.  
 1951. PASTURE LOUSEWORT, *Pedicularis sylvatica*.  
 1952. IVY-LEAVED SNAPDRAGON, *Antirrhinum Cymbalaria*.  
 1953. SHARP-POINTED FLUPELLIN, *Antirrhinum Elantine*.  
 1954. COMMON YELLOW TOAD-FLAX, *Antirrhinum linaria*.  
 1955. YELLOW TOAD-FLAX, *Antirrhinum peloria*, var *linaria*.  
 1956. GREAT SNAPDRAGON, *Antirrhinum majus*.  
 1957. LESSER SNAPDRAGON, *Antirrhinum Orontium*.  
 1958. KNOTTY-ROOTED FIGWORT, *Scrophularia nodosa*.  
 1959. WATER FIGWORT, *Scrophularia aquatica*. Rare, Scot-  
 land.  
 1960. BALM-LEAVED FIG-WORT, *Scrophularia Scorodonia*.  
 1961. YELLOW FIGWORT, *Scrophularia vernalis*.  
 1962. PURPLE FOX GLOVE, *Digitalis purpurea*.  
 1963. CORNISH MONEYWORT, *Sibthorpia europea*.  
 1964. MUDWORT, *Limosella aquatica*.  
 1965. GREATER BROOM-RAPE, *Orobanche major*.

CLASS

## CLASS 15. TETRADYNAMIA. .

1966. ANNUAL CRESS-ROCKET, *Vella annua*.  
 1967. AWL-WORT, *Subularia aquatica*.  
 1968. COMMON WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba verna*.  
 1969. SIMPLE-HAIRED WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba hirta*.  
 1970. YELLOW ALPINE WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba aizoides*.  
 Lately discovered, and gathered in a wild state on the ruins of Pen-  
 narth Castle, Glamorganshire. Vide Donovan's Tour of South  
 Wales.  
 1971. SPEEDWELL-LEAVED WHITLOW-GRASS, *Draba*  
*muralis*.  
 1972. GOLD OF PLEASURE, *Alyssum sativum*.  
 1973. BROAD-LEAVED PEPPER-WORT, *Lepidum latifolium*.  
 1974. COMMON MITHRIDATE MUSTARD, *Thlaspi campestre*.  
 1975. PERFOLIATE SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaspi perfoliatum*.  
 1976. ALPINE SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaspi alpestre*.  
 1977. COMMON SHEPHERD'S PURSE, *Thlaspi Bursa-Pastoris*.  
 1978. COMMON SCURVY-GRASS, *Cochlearia officinalis*.  
 1979. ENGLISH SCURVY-GRASS, *Cochlearia anglica*.  
 1980. LESSER WART-CRESS, *Coronopus didyma*.  
 1981. BITTER CANDY-TUFT, *Iberis amara*.  
 1982. NAKED STALKED CANDY-TUFT, *Iberis nudicaulis*.  
 1983. WOAD, *Isatis tinctoria*.  
 1984. SEA ROCKET, *Bunias Cakile*.  
 1985. SEA KALE, *Crambe maritima*.
- Order 2. *Siliquosa*.
1986. HAIRY LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine hirsuta*.  
 1987. MEADOW LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine pratensis*.  
 1988. BITTER LADIES' SMOCK, *Cardamine amara*.  
 1989. SAND ROCKET, *Sisymbrium murale*.  
 1990. WATER CRESS, *Sisymbrium Nasturtium*.  
 1991. CREEPING WATER ROCKET, *Sisymbrium sylvestre*.  
 1992. ANNUAL WATER ROCKET, *Sisymbrium terrestre*.  
 1993. GREAT WATER ROCKET, or RADISH, *Sisymbrium am-*  
*phibium*.  
 1994. WALL ROCKET, *Sisymbrium tenuifolium*.  
 1995. DWARF SEA ROCKET, *Sisymbrium monense*.  
 1996. FLIX-WEED, *Sisymbrium Sophia*.  
 1997. LONDON ROCKET, *Sisymbrium Iris*.  
 1998. COMMON HEDGE MUSTARD, *Erysimum officinale*.  
 1999. YELLOW ROCKET, *Erysimum Barbara*.  
 2000. GARLICK HEDGE MUSTARD, *Erysimum alliaria*.  
 2001. WILD WALL FLOWER, *Cheiranthus fruticulofus*.  
 2002. SEA STOCK, *Cheiranthus sinuatus*.  
 2003. SCENTLESS DAME'S VIOLET, *Hesperis inodora*.  
 2004. COMMON WALL CRESS, *Arabis thaliana*.

2005. BRISTOL ROCK CRESS, *Arabis stricta*.  
2006. ALPINE ROCK CRESS, *Arabis hispida*.  
2007. HAIRY TOWER MUSTARD, *Turritis hirsuta*.  
2008. RAPE, or COLESEED, *Brassica Napus*.  
2009. TURNEP, *Brassica Rapa*.  
2010. SEA CABBAGE, *Brassica oleracea*.  
2011. CHARLOCK, *Sinapis arvensis*.  
2012. WHITE MUSTARD, *Sinapis alba*.  
2013. COMMON MUSTARD, *Sinapis nigra*.  
2014. WILD RADISH, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

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CLASS 16. MONADELPHIA.

*Order Pentandria.*

2015. HEMLOCK STORK'S-BILL, *Erodium cicutarium*.  
2016. SEA STORK'S-BILL, *Erodium maritimum*.

*Order Decandria.*

2018. KNOTTY CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium nodosum*.  
2019. WOOD CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium sylvaticum*.  
2020. CROW-FOOT-LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium pratense*.  
2021. STINKING CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium robertianum*.  
2022. SHINING CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium lucidum*.  
2023. SMALL FLOWERED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium pusillum*.  
2024. ROUND LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium rotundifolium*.  
2025. LONG STALKED CRANE'S-BILL, *Geranium sanguineum*.

*Order Polyandria.*

2026. MARSH MALLOW, *Althæa officinalis*.  
2027. COMMON MALLOW, *Malva sylvestris*.  
2028. DWARF MALLOW, *Malva rotundifolia*.  
2029. MUSK MALLOW, *Malva moschata*.

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CLASS 17. DIADELPHIA.

*Order Hexandria.*

2030. SOLID BULBOUS FUMITORY, *Fumaria solida*.  
2031. YELLOW FUMITORY, *Fumaria lutea*.  
2032. COMMON FUMITORY, *Fumaria officinalis*.  
2033. RAMPING FUMITORY, *Fumaria capreolata*.  
2034. WHITE CLIMBING FUMITORY, *Fumaria claviculata*.

*Order Octandria.*

2035. MILK WORT, *Polygala vulgaris*.

*Order*

## Order Decandria.

2036. COMMON BROOM, *Spartium scoparium*.  
 2037. DYER'S GREEN-WEED, *Genista tinctoria*.  
 2038. HAIRY GREEN-WEED, *Genista pilosa*. Cader Idris.  
 2039. NEEDLE GREEN-WEED, *Genista anglica*.  
 2040. COMMON FURZE, or GORSE, *Ulex europæus*.  
 2041. DWARF FURZE, *Ulex nanus*.  
 2042. REST-HARROW, *Ononis arvensis*.  
 2043. KIDNEY VETCH, or LADIES FINGER, *Anthyllis vulneraria*.  
 2044. COMMON OROBUS, or HEATH PEA, *Orobus tuberosus*.  
 2045. WOOD OROBUS, or BITTER VETCH, *Orobus sylvaticus*.  
 2046. YELLOW LATHYRUS, or VETCHLING, *Lathyrus aphaca*.  
 2047. MEADOW VETCHLING, *Lathyrus pratensis*.  
 2048. EVERLASTING PEA, *Lathyrus sylvestris*.  
 2049. MARSH EVERLASTING PEA, *Lathyrus palustris*.  
 2050. WOOD VETCH, *Vicia sylvatica*.  
 2051. TUFTED VETCH, *Vicia cracca*.  
 2052. COMMON VETCH, *Vicia sativa*.  
 2053. SMOOTH TARE, *Ervum tetraspermum*.  
 2054. HAIRY TARE, *Ervum hirsutum*.  
 2055. COMMON BIRD'S FOOT, *Ornithopus perpusillus*.  
 2056. TUFTED HORSE-SHOE VETCH, *Hippocrepis comosa*.  
 2057. SAINT-FOIN, *Hedysarum Onobrychis*.  
 2058. SWEET MILK VETCH, *Astragalus glycyphyllos*.  
 2059. PURPLE MOUNTAIN MILK VETCH, *Astragalus hypoglottis*.  
 2060. HAIRY MOUNTAIN MILK VETCH, *Astragalus arvensis*.  
 2061. MAMMON MELILOT, *Trifolium officinale*.  
 2062. BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL, *Trifolium ornithopodioides*.  
 2063. WHITE TREFOIL, *Trifolium repens*.  
 2064. SUBTERRANEAN TREFOIL, *Trifolium subterraneum*.  
 2065. SULPHUR-COLOURED TREFOIL, *Trifolium ochroleucum*.  
 2066. COMMON PURPLE TREFOIL, *Trifolium pratense*.  
 2067. ZIGZAG TREFOIL, *Trifolium medium*.  
 2068. TEASEL-HEADED TREFOIL, *Trifolium maritimum*.  
 2069. HARE'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *Trifolium arvense*.  
 2070. STRAWBERRY-HEADED TREFOIL, *Trifolium fragiferum*.  
 2071. HOP TREFOIL, *Trifolium procumbens*.  
 2072. COMMON BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *Lotus corniculatus*.  
 2073. SLENDER BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL, *Lotus diffusus*.  
 2074. PURPLE MEDICK, *Medicago sativa*.  
 2075. BLACK MEDICK, *Medicago lupulina*.  
 2076. HEART MEDICK, *Medicago polymorpha*.  
 2077. TUTSAN, *Hypericum androsaemum*.  
 2078. SQUARE ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum quadrangulum*.  
 2079. TRAILING ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum bumifusum*.  
 2080. HAIRY ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum hirsutum*.  
 2081. SMALL UPRIGHT ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum pulchrum*.  
 2082. MARSH ST. JOHN'S WORT, *Hypericum elodes*.

## CLASS 19. SYNGENESIA.

2083. YELLOW GOAT'S BEARD, *Tragopogon pratensis*.  
 2084. BRISTLY OX-TONGUE, *Picris echioides*.  
 2085. HAWK-WEED OX-TONGUE, *Picris hieracioides*.  
 2086. TALL MARSH SOW-THISTLE, *Sonchus palustris*.  
 2087. CORN SOW-THISTLE, *Sonchus arvensis*.  
 2088. COMMON SOW-THISTLE, *Sonchus oleraceus*.  
 2089. PRICKLY LETTUCE, *Lactuca scariola*.  
 2090. LEAST LETTUCE, *Lactuca saligna*, rare.  
 2091. IVY-LEAVED LETTUCE, *Prenanthes muralis*.  
 2092. COMMON DANDELION, *Leontodon Taraxacum*.  
 2093. MARSH DANDELION, *Leontodon palustre*.  
 2094. ROUGH HEDYPNOIS, *Hedypnois hispida*.  
 2093. ALPINE HEDYPNOIS, *Hedypnois Taraxici*.  
 2094. ALPINE SINGLE-FLOWERED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium alpinum*, Lanberris.  
 2095. MOUSE-EAR HAWK, *Hieracium Pilosella*.  
 2096. WALL HAWKWEED, *Hieracium murorum*.  
 2097. SOFT-LEAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium molle*. Woods, Scotland.  
 2098. SHAGGY ALPINE HAWKWEED, *Hieracium villosum*.  
 2099. SHRUBBY BROAD-LEAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium subaudum*.  
 2100. GLAUCOUS-LAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium prenanthoides*.  
 2101. NARROW-LEAVED HAWKWEED, *Hieracium umbellatum*.  
 2102. SMOOTH HAWK'S-BEARD, *Crepis tectorum*.  
 2103. SWINE'S SUCCORY, *Hyoferis minima*.  
 2104. SPOTTED CAT'S-EAR, *Hypochæris maculata*.  
 2105. NIPPLE-WORT, *Lapsana communis*.  
 2106. WILD SUCCORY, *Cichorium Intybus*.  
 2107. BURDOCK, *Arctium Lappa*.  
 2108. COMMON SAW-WORT, *Serratula tinctoria*.  
 2109. SPEAR THISTLE, *Carduus lanceolatus*.  
 2110. MUSK THISTLE, *Carduus nutans*.  
 2111. CURLED THISTLE, *Carduus acanthoides*.  
 2112. SLENDER-FLOWERED THISTLE, *Carduus tenuiflorus*.  
 2113. MARSH THISTLE, *Carduus palustris*.  
 2114. CREEPING THISTLE, *Carduus arvensis*.  
 2115. MILK THISTLE, *Carduus marianus*.  
 2116. WOOLLY-HEADED THISTLE, *Carduus eriophorus*.  
 2117. COTTON THISTLE, *Onopordum acanthium*.  
 2118. COMMON CARLINE, *Carlina vulgaris*.  
 2119. NODDING BUR MARIGOLD, *Bidens cernua*.  
 2120. HEMP AGRIMONY, *Eupatorium cannabinum*.  
 2121. SEA COTTON WEED, *Santolina maritima*.

## Order Polygamia superflua.

2122. COMMON TANSY, *Tanacetum vulgare*.  
 2123. WILD SOUTHERNWOOD, *Artemisia campestris*.  
 2124. SEA WORMWOOD, *Artemisia maritima*.  
 2125. MUGWORT, *Artemisia vulgaris*.  
 2126. JERSEY CUD-WEED, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*.  
 2127. AMERICAN CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium margaretaceum*.—  
 Banks of the Rymny river, South Wales, the boundary between the  
 two Counties Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire.  
 2128. MOUNTAIN CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium dioicum*.  
 2129. HIGHLAND CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*.  
 2130. UPRIGHT WOOD CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium rectum*.  
 2131. DWARF CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium supinum*.  
 2132. MARSH CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*.  
 2133. NARROW LEAVED CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium gallicum*.  
 2134. LEAST CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium minimum*.  
 2135. COMMON CUDWEED, *Gnaphalium germanicum*.  
 2136. PLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD, *Conyza squarrosa*.  
 2137. CANADA FLEABANE, *Erigeron canadense*.  
 2138. BLUE FLEABANE, *Erigeron acris*.  
 2139. ALPINE FLEABANE, *Erigeron alpinum*.  
 2140. COLT'S FOOT, *Tussilago Farfara*.  
 2141. COMMON BUTTER BUR, *Tussilago Petasites*.  
 2142. COMMON GROUNDSEL, *Senecio vulgaris*.  
 2143. STINKING GROUNDSEL, *Senecio viscosus*.  
 2144. MOUNTAIN GROUNDSEL, *Senecio sylvaticus*.  
 2145. INELEGANT RAGWORT, *Senecio squalidus*.  
 2146. HOARY RAGWORT, *Senecio tenuifolius*.  
 2147. COMMON RAGWORT, *Senecio Jacobæa*.  
 2148. MARSH RAGWORT, *Senecio aquaticus*.  
 2149. MARSH GROUNDSEL, *Senecio aludifolius*.  
 2150. BROAD LEAVED GROUNDSEL, *Senecio jacobænicus*.  
 2151. SEA STAR-WORT, *Aster Tripolium*.  
 2152. COMMON GOLDEN ROD, *Solidago virgaurea*—var *Cambrica*.  
 2153. ELECAMPANE, *Inula Helenium*.  
 2154. COMMON FLEABANE, *Inula dysenterica*.  
 2155. SMALL FLEABANE, *Inula pulicaria*.  
 2156. SAMPHIRE-LEAVED FLEABANE, *Inula crithmoides*.  
 2157. JAGGED FLEABANE, *Cineraria palustris*.  
 2158. GREAT LEOPARD'S BANE, *Doronicum Pardalianche*.  
 2159. COMMON DAISY, *Bellis perennis*.  
 2160. YELLOW OX-EYE, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.  
 2161. COMMON FEVERFEW, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.  
 2162. CORN FEVERFEW, *Pyrethrum inodorum*.  
 2163. SEA FEVERFEW, *Pyrethrum maritimum*.  
 2164. WILD CHAMOMILE, *Matricaria Chamomilla*.  
 2165. SEA CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis maritima*.  
 2166. COMMON



2166. COMMON CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis nobilis*.  
 2167. WHITE OX-EYE, *Anthemis arvensis*.  
 2168. STINKING CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis cotula*.  
 2169. OX-EYE CHAMOMILE, *Anthemis tinctoria*.  
 2170. GOOSE TONGUE, *Achillea Ptarmica*.  
 2171. COMMON YARROW, *Achillea Millefolium*.  
 2172. LESSER KNAP-WEED, *Centaurea nigra*.  
 2173. CORN BLUE-BOTTLE, *Centaurea Cyanus*.  
 2174. GREATER KNAP-WEED, *Centaurea Scabiosa*.  
 2175. JERSEY STAR THISTLE, *Centaurea Isiardi*.  
 2176. COMMON STAR THISTLE, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*.  
 2177. ST. BARNABY'S STAR THISTLE, *Centaurea solstitialis*.

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CLASS 20. GYNANDRIA.

Order Diandria.

2178. BUTTERFLY ORCHIS, *Orchis bifolia*.  
 2179. PYRAMIDAL ORCHIS, *Orchis pyramidalis*.  
 2180. MEADOW ORCHIS, *Orchis morio*.  
 2181. EARLY PURPLE ORCHIS, *Orchis mascula*.  
 2182. DWARF ORCHIS, *Orchis ustulata*.  
 2183. MARSH ORCHIS, *Orchis latifolia*.  
 2184. SPOTTED PALMATE ORCHIS, *Orchis maculata*.  
 2185. AROMATIC ORCHIS, *Orchis conopsea*.  
 2186. FROG SATYRION, *Satyrium viride*.  
 2187. WHITE SATYRION, *Satyrium albidum*.  
 2188. CREEPING SATYRION, *Satyrium repens*.  
 2189. BIRD'S NEST OPHRYS, *Ophrys Nidus avis*.  
 2190. COMMON TWAYBLADE, *Ophrys ovata*.  
 2191. LEAST TWAYBLADE, *Ophrys cordata*.  
 2192. SPIRAL ORPHRYS, *Ophrys spiralis*.  
 2193. DWARF ORPHRYS, *Ophrys Loeselii*.  
 2194. MUSK ORPHRYS, *Ophrys monorchis*.  
 2195. GREEN MAN OPHRYS, *Ophrys anthropophora*.  
 2196. FLY OPHRYS, *Ophrys muscifera*.  
 2197. MARSH TENDER-TWAY-BLADE, *Malaxis paludosa*.  
 2198. BROAD LEAVED HELLEBORINE, *Serapias latifolia*.  
 2199. MARSH HELLEBORINE, *Serapias palustris*.  
 2200. WHITE HELLEBORINE, *Serapias grandiflora*.

Order Hexandria.

2201. COMMON BIRTHWORT, *Aristolochia Clematitis*.

## CLASS 21. MONOECIA.

*Order Monandria.*2202. HORNED PONDWEED, *Zannickellia palustris*.*Order Diandria.*2203. IVY-LEAVED DUCK-WEED, *Lemna trisulca*.2204. LESSER DUCK-WEED, *Lemna minor*.*Order Triandria.*2205. GREAT CAT'S-TAIL, OR REED-MACE, *Typha latifolia*,2206. BRANCHED BUR-REED, *Sparganium ramosum*.2207. UNBRANCHED UPRIGHT BUR-REED, *Sparganium simplex*.2208. COMMON SEPARATE-HEADED CAREX, *Carex dioica*,2209. FEW-FLOWERED CAREX, *Carex pauciflora*.2198. SEA CAREX, *Carex arenaria*.2199. SOFT-BROWN CAREX, *Carex intermedia*.2200. LOOSE PENDULOUS CAREX, *Carex strigosa*.2201. PENDULOUS WOOD CAREX, *Carex sylvatica*.2202. CAPILLARY CAREX, *Carex capillaris*. Ben-teskerney mountain, Scotland.2203. BASTARD-CYPERUS CAREX, *Carex Pseudocyperus*.2204. GREEN AND GOLD CAREX, *Carex limosa*.2205. BLACK CAREX, *Carex atrata*. Cambrian mountains.2206. RUSSET CAREX, *Carex pulla*,2207. PALE CAREX, *Carex pallescens*.2208. YELLOW CAREX, *Carex flava*.2209. ROUND-HEADED CAREX, *Carex pilulifera*.2210. DOWNY FRUITED CAREX, *tomentosa*.2211. SHORT-SPIKED BLADDER CAREX, *Carex vesicaria*,2212. HAIRY CAREX, *Carex hirta*.*Order Tetrandria.*2213. PLANTAIN SHORE-WEED, *Littorella lacustris*.2214. COMMON BIRCH, *Betula alba*.2215. DWARF BIRCH, *Betula nana*.2216. COMMON ALDER, *Betula Alnus*,2217. BOX-TREE, *Buxus sempervirens*.2218. ROMAN NETTLE, *Urtica pilulifera*.2219. SMALL NETTLE, *Urtica urens*.2220. GREAT NETTLE, *Urtica dioica*.2221. SMALL BURDOCK, *Xanthium strumarium*.2222. WILD AMARANTH, *Amaranthus Blitum*.2223. RED-BERRIED BRYONY, *Bryonia dioica*.*Order*

## Order Polyandria.

2224. COMMON HORNWORT, *Ceratophyllum demersum*.  
 2225. SPIKED WATER-MILLFOIL, *Myriophyllum spicatum*.  
 2226. COMMON ARROWHEAD, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*.  
 2227. CUCKOW-PINT, *Arium maculatum*.  
 2228. COMMON BURNET, *Poterium Sanguisorba*.  
 2229. COMMON OAK, *Quercus Robur*.  
 2230. CHESNUT TREE, *Fagus Castanea*.  
 2231. BEECH TREE, *Fagus sylvatica*.  
 2232. HORN-BEAM, *Carpinus Betulus*.  
 2233. HAZEL-NUT TREE, *Corylus Avellana*.

## Order Monadelphica.

2234. SCOTCH FIR, *Pinus sylvestris*.

## CLASS 22. DIOECIA.

2235. SWEET WILLOW, *Salix pentandria*.  
 2236. LITTLE TREE WILLOW, *Salix Arbuscula*.  
 2237. YELLOW WILLOW, *Salix vitellina*.  
 2238. WRINKLED WILLOW, *Salix reticulata*.  
 2239. SILKY SAND WILLOW, *Salix argentea*.  
 2240. CREEPING DWARF WILLOW, *Salix repens*.  
 2241. ROSEMARY LEAVED WILLOW, *Salix rosmarinifolia*.  
 2242. ROUND EARED WILLOW, *Salix aurita*.  
 2243. COMMON WILLOW, *Salix aquatica*.  
 2244. GREAT ROUND LEAVED SALLOW, *Salix caprea*.  
 2245. COMMON WHITE WILLOW, *Salix alba*.

## Order Triandria.

2246. BLACK CROW, *Empetrum nigrum*.  
 2247. BUTCHER'S BROOM, *Rufcus aculeatus*.

## Order Pentandria.

2248. HOP, *Humulus Lupulus*.

## Order Hexandria.

2249. BALCK BRIONY, *Tamus Communis*.

## Order O&amp;andria.

2250. GREAT WHITE POPLAR, *Populus alba*.  
 2251. COMMON WHITE POPLAR, *Populus canescens*.

2252. ROSE ROOT, *Rhodiola rosea*,

Order *Enneandria*.

2253. PERENNIAL MERCURY, *Mercurialis perennis*.

2254. ANNUAL MERCURY, *Mercurialis annua*.

2255. COMMON FROGBIT, *Hydrocharis Morfus ranæ*.

Order *Monadelpbia*.

2256. COMMON JUNIPER, *Juniperus Communis*.

2257. COMMON YEW TREE, *Taxus baccata*.

### CLASS 23. POLYGAMIA.

Order *Monecia*.

2258. SHRUBBY ORACHE, *Atriplex portulacoides*.

2259. FROSTED SEA ORACHE, *Atriplex lacinata*.

2260. SPREADING HALBERD-LEAVED ORACHE, *Atriplex patula*.

2261. GRASS-LEAVED SEA ORACHE, *Atriplex littoralis*.

### CLASS 24. CRYPTOGRAMIA.

The perfect plants are inserted in detail, but consistently with the prescribed limits of our present catalogue, we must forbear entering at any considerable length upon the extensive class of Cryptogamia, which, collectively, amount to a number little inferior to the preceding altogether. The collection of Cryptogamous plants will be found on examination to abound in alpine species, and in those peculiar to maritime situations. The *Felices*, *Musci*, and *Hepaticæ*, are very numerous; the *algæ* of great extent, and the *Fungi* copious and interesting.—The series of the *Ulva*, *Fuci*, and *Conserva*, may be truly regarded as a most valuable acquisition, those comprising an original collection formed by the late Rev. Mr. J. Lightfoot, author of the *Flora Scotica*, and containing, besides the whole of the individual specimens, described and figured in that work, a considerable number of new articles, intended for an improved edition of that publication, and enriched with manuscript notes, in the hand-writing of the author; together with a number of microscopical drawings of the parts of fructification, taken while the plants were recent. The authority of this celebrated naturalist stands so high in the estimation of the scientific world, that the importance of such a collection will be duly appreciated by every liberal botanist. The specimens are very numerous, in the finest state of preservation and beauty, and are arranged in about seventy glazed frames. The assortment of Lichens is also very numerous, and remarkable for the elegance of the specimens.

The set of British woods cut into tablets, in order to display the grain and texture of the various species, are interesting, both as a sequel to the recent plants, and as objects for comparison with the more numerous remains of fossil woods arranged in the next department.

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## ANTEDILUVIAN PLANTS.

The ninth botanical series consists of the *PHYTOLITHII*, or relics and impressions of mineralised plants, the organic evidences of a vegetable creation, unknown to us, except from these remains.—Of this extensive collection it will be sufficient for us to observe, that every article of any importance in this class, formerly preserved in the Leverian Museum, is concentrated in this series; to these have been added, Sir Ashton Lever's Private, or Duplicate Collection: Da Costa's Collection; and that of the late Mr. Ingham Forster, with about 1000 other specimens, not included in any other Museum before.—These are displayed, in eight large cases, in the following order:

*MINERALISED WOODS VARIOUS*,—as wood preserving its ligneous structure and aspect, in limestone, or marble, and other calcareous matter. (Among these is included a curious example of *wood in chalk*.)—*Woods in argil*.—Wood jasperified, or otherwise impregnated with siliceous matter, various;—two of *wood imbedded in flint*.—*WOOD IN METALS*, as *copper* and *lead*.—*BITUMINOUS WOODS*, a numerous suite, illustrating the various transitions of wood into coal and jet; a series calculated to dispel many erroneous opinions at present entertained, respecting the origin of those two substances. The last article in this order is a very capital example of English jet.

These are succeeded by the fossil, or mineralized woods, retaining the exterior barks, and also the impressions of the barks, of vegetables; in coal, in argillaceous iron, sand, stone, &c. forming altogether the most splendid assemblage of fossils imaginable. These are divided into sections, according to the following order.—Stems of plants;—branches of plants;—branches united to their stems or trunks;—roots of plants;—stems connected with their roots;—detached leaves;—leaves in clusters;—Fruits, capsules, or seed vessels, and seeds;—Perfect plants.—The whole of the above mentioned class are highly curious, the last mentioned series especially, those comprehending the *complete impressions of vegetables*, in which the true form of the plant is recognizable, so far as respects the natural disposition of their stems, branches, leaves, and in some instances even of the fruit.—Nothing, it is presumed, can excel the beauty of many articles in this class, nor afford a more correct and sublime idea of the **VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD!**

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## MINERALOGY.

The islands of Great Britain abound with an amazing variety of mineral products, many of which are not less distinguished from their extreme beauty and splendour of appearance than their utility in the more impor-

tant concerns of life ; a fact demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner by the costly and extensive assemblage of British minerals displayed in this Museum.—The articles noticed in the present catalogue, are to be regarded only as leading objects in the respective classes, the entire collection of British minerals, consisting of many thousand specimens, and which, however interesting, are too numerous for insertion. It may be proper to add, that the whole of those specimens are in the finest state of preservation ; having been selected in every instance from among the choicest productions of their respective kinds hitherto discovered ; and that, generally speaking as an assemblage of British minerals, it is presumed they must be considered matchless.—Independently of the high perfection of the specimens, it may be also added with entire confidence, that many of the articles are unique.

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## SALTS

### AMMONIACO-MAGNESIAN PHOSPHATE.

An object of considerable curiosity, both to the mineralogical and medical world, occurs in this class.—This is an incrustation, with an elegant crystallised surface, formed on a piece of timber, and which, on analysis, proves to be a triple compound as above mentioned, containing *Ammonia*, *phosphoric Acid*, and *Magnesia*. The crystals are numerous, of large size, and extremely well defined. There can be no hesitation in pronouncing this a most interesting article, and, in all probability, the only example of its kind extant.

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## TALCOSE EARTHS.

TALCUM, Steatites, or Soap-stone, various kinds. Cornwall.  
 SERPENTINES, Jade, or Nephrite, *Isle of Icolombkill*, &c.—Serpentines, many beautiful specimens, from Wales, Scotland, and the Western counties.  
 ASBESTUS, Flexible amianthus, or Silk-stone, several varieties from Anglesea ; Ditto, Scotland ;—Mountain leather. Scotland, &c.  
 ACTINOTUS, Actinolite, with rays parallel,—stellated,—divergent, &c. chiefly Scotland ;—Glassy Actinolites. *Isle of Sky*.  
 HORNBLENDA, Hornblendes. Cornwall, Scotland, Wales, &c. in great variety, some of which are of singular beauty.

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## PONDEROUS EARTHS.

BARYTES, Carbonates, and Sulphates, amorphous and crystallised. This series consists of about seventy specimens, among which are many choice

choice examples; as Witherite, various; carbonates crystallised in prisms, pyramids, tabular, &c.—Sulphates numerous, and differently crystallised; several capital groups of topazine sulphate of Barytes, finely crystallized.—Cawke, Derbyshire, &c.

CROSSOPETRA, Scotland.

STRONTIA, Carbonates of Strontian, various; Sulphates of Strontian, some exquisitely crystallised, &c.

## CALCAREOUS EARTHS.

CRETA, Chalks in great variety; Lime, Carbonates, &c.

TOPHUS, Depositions various.

SPATUM. Calcareous spars, a most extensive series, comprising several hundred specimens; among which are a great variety of exceedingly rare and curious crystallisations, and those of the more common kinds in the highest state of perfection.—The calcareous spars in tables, variously truncated, are numerous; as also those crystallised in prisms of three, four, five, and six sides, with different terminations; the pyramidal spars, lenticular spars, &c.

INOLITHUS. Satin spars. Alston, Cumberland.

STALACTITES. Lime Stalactites, various;—two very fine, and Semipellucid. Cumberland.—A large and curious group of Stalagmites. Derbyshire and others, various, &c.

MARMOR. A pleasing series of the British marbles, many of which are of considerable interest, and beauty; from different parts of the country.

SUILLUS. Swine stone, many examples.

TREMOLITES. Tremolite, various; Wales and Scotland, including several new kinds.

MARGA, *Marls, shifus, &c.* in great variety, from different parts of the kingdom.

GYPSUM. An elegant suite, among which are some of the fibrous and plumose kinds of incomparable beauty, principally from Matlock, Derbyshire;—Selenites numerous, many of which are remarkable for the delicacy, perfection, and transparency of their crystallisations.

FLUOR. The series of Derbyshire, Cumberland, Cornish and other fluors, comprehend a numerous assortment of species and varieties, differing in the form or modifications of their crystals, the colour, &c. Those crystallised in cubes, are remarkable for their beauty; the purple kinds from Durham and Cumberland, and the green fluors from Cornwall are extremely fine.

APATITES, Amorphous and crystallised. Cornwall.

## ARGILLACEOUS.

ALUMINARIS. Native Argill.

ARGILLA. Clays, in great variety, from various parts of the country.

CARIOSUS. Rotten stone.

ARDESIA. Argillaceous shistus. Many mountains of Great Britain.

BASALTES. Basalt. One of the principal examples of this genus is a perfect hexangular column of *Basaltes Columnaris*, consisting of seven joints, five of which stand in their natural position; the other two are placed on one side, to exemplify the convexity of the transverse surface of one, and the concavity of the other. Those are from the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland; two interesting views of which accompany the specimens, for the purpose of further elucidating that celebrated and stupendous natural curiosity.—The series of Basalt includes several other specimens from Staffa;—Basaltes including Zeolites, Agates, &c.

COLUMNAR CRYSTALS from the summit of Cader Idris Mountain, North Wales. The substance of those crystals is of the Basalt kind, and corresponds very nearly with some varieties of the "*Lave porphyre*" of Mount Etna, described by Dolomieu and Faujas de Saint Fond; and in the figure of its crystals agrees with several of the *Basaltes prismatique* of the latter author. Some mineralogists consider it as a porphyry argil. It is the Porphir-Schiefer of Werner, and Porphyry slate, or Clink stone Porphyry of Jamieson.

The suite of those stupendous crystals were collected by Mr. Donovan in the summer of 1807 from the loftiest pinnacle of the mountain. They consist of a small trihedral (three sided) column, about eighteen inches in length: a tetrahedral (four sided) of much superior size; an interesting fragment of a pentagonal (five sided) column; and another of the same figure about four feet in length, having the *termination of the crystal complete*; this last is estimated at 500 weight. Another crystal still exceeding this in size is of a compressed hexagonal figure, with the termination oblique. The whole of those crystals are extremely perfect and well formed, and are conceived to be the only examples of their kind preserved in any museum.

LAVA. A suite of about fifty specimens, collected from the side and base of Cader Idris mountain Merionethshire, North Wales. These are of the most interesting character, and clearly prove the existence of a volcano in this country, though perhaps at a period very remote, and beyond the reach of history. Some are reduced by the volcanic ignition to the state of slags, and others have the aspect, porosity, and lightness of pumice.

The above series of Basaltic crystals, with the slags, pumice, &c. form an instructive elucidation, and appendage to the view of Cader Idris, the mountain from whence they were obtained, and which from every attendant circumstance must be considered as an extinct volcano, the first discovered, or at least authentically ascertained in the British isles.

MICA. Various, from Scotland, Cornwall, Wales, &c. as golden mica, silvery mica, coppery mica, mica in six-sided plates, lepidolite, &c.

OPALUS. Pitch stone of various Scottish isles, Bastard opal, &c.

ZEOLI



**ZEOLITHUS.** Zeolites of the lamellous, radiated, fibrous and cubic kinds, &c. many fine. Scotland.—A capital mass of Phreelite.—Scotland.

**SCHORLUS.** Leucite. Scotland. (White garnets of Kirwan.)—Thummer-stone. Cornwall, &c.—Black Shorl, &c.

**GEMMA.** Garnets in great variety, chiefly imbedded in micaceous shistus, one mass of which is large, and richly studded with garnets.

**FELDSPATUM.** Feldspars, a numerous series;—Feldspar, crystallised in cubes, very rare. Cornwall.—Iridescent Feldspar, of a brilliant silvery-blue and grey colour; Scottish Isles, &c.

**PYROMACHUS.** Flints.—The suite of flints are very extensive, and among them are included many of considerable curiosity; one in particular is very extraordinary, and deserves particular mention, as it exemplifies the formation of flint in a most striking manner. This article is a subovate nodule of uncommon magnitude, measuring between three and four feet in circumference, and completely enclosing a large fossil shell of the Ammonites kind. The flint is longitudinally broken, and displays the shell to uncommon advantage, as it exhibits the entire contour as well as internal chambers; and the whole, being finely frosted with “rock diamonds,” or quartz crystals, of the clearest lustre and transparency, renders it one of the most splendid and interesting objects in this Museum. It was discovered in a solid block of stone, and is deemed unique.

Flint of a ramose or branched figure, connecting nine fossil echini, or antediluvian sea eggs, into a group, resembling a bunch of grapes, is another very curious article of the siliceous tribe; as is likewise flint formed in lamina, or plates, between the interstices of wood;—and wood imbedded, or inclosed in flint, retaining at the same time every character of its ligneous structure.—The examples of flints containing organic remains of reptiles, fishes, marine and other animals, vegetables, &c. are too numerous for insertion; these are presumed to constitute the most interesting series of British flints ever brought together.

**PETROSILEX,** Hornstone, Chert various, &c. from many parts of Britain.

**JASPIS,** Jaspers various, as fasciated jasper, purple Jasper, martial jasper, variegated jaspers, &c. very fine, and chiefly from Scotland.

**CIRCONIUS,** Zircon. Found in the Isle of Rum, and on analysis, proves to be the true Zircon.

**ARENA,** Sands various.

**QUARTZUM,** Quartz, or rock crystals. The specimens in this genus amount to several hundreds, varying in size, figure, or other peculiarities of the crystal; the difference of colour, &c.—Among these we may name, as more popular objects, the suite of “*Bristol diamonds*,” of various colours, as white, red, or rosy, yellow, brown, and amethystine. “*St. David’s diamonds*,”—“*Buxton diamonds*,”—“*Cornish diamonds*,” &c.—Pyramidal quartz, with the pyramid transversely furrowed; punctured, or undulated, cellular, &c.—Among the crystallised species of Quartz, is a complete and well-formed crystal

tal of the Topazine quartz of the *Cairn gorum* mountain, in the Scottish Highlands; and also a drawing of the celebrated specimen, lately discovered and sold in London as a "*Scotch Topaz*," the weight of which was 278 ounces!

**CHALCEDONIUS.** Chalcedony, various specimens from Cornwall, Scotland, &c. among which is a superb example of a stalactitical form, twelve inches in length, and about eight in width.—Bubbled, and mammillated chalcedony, of various kinds, and varying from amber to dove colour.—Three very curious casts in chalcidony, of bivalve shells appertaining to the *Venus*, and *Anomia genera*, extremely scarce, &c.—Carnelians, various.—Agates, of many kinds and transitions of colour, among which a deep black fortification Agate, Onyxes, Sardonyxes, Heliotropes, or blood-stone, &c. many rare.

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### AGGREGATE EARTHS.

**GRANITES,** Granites, numerous; from various parts of Britain.—Hebraic Granite, Scotland, &c. &c.

**GNEISSUM.** Gneis, various.

**PORPHYRIUS.** Porphyry, ditto.

**AMYGDALITES.** Almond stone, ditto.

**BRECCA,** Pudding-stone, ditto.

**ARENARIUS.** Sand-stones, ditto.—Among the latter, are three large slabs, with very elegant and curious dendritæ, or sports of nature, bearing shrub-like appearances.

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### INFLAMMABLES.

**TURFA.** Peats, various.

**BITUMEN.** Petroleum, or rock oil in the matrix, or in cellular hollows of limestone, from Llinlithgow, Scotland; *Maltha*, or mineral tar, in its native rock, &c.—A numerous series of Mummia, or mineral pitch, in the natural bed.—Mineral Cahoutchou, or elastic bitumen, sixteen varieties, including examples in the matrix, &c.—Jets, with impressions of Cornu ammonis, and other shells of the antediluvian race;—Jets with vegetable impressions; specimens, elucidating the transition of wood into jet.—Coals; Bovey coal, culm, &c. a numerous series.

**SUCCINUM.** Amber, a fine specimen, and of large size, found on the coast of Suffex.

**GRAPHITES.** Plumbago, or black lead, in its native rock. Borrowdale, Cumberland.

**SULPHUR.** Pyrites, or sulphates of iron, in great variety, both in the amorphous state, and figured, many of the latter fine, and very beautiful.—Marcasites, or sulphurets of iron, about two hundred principal articles

articles forming a splendid series, and including a great variety of exceedingly curious and uncommon crystallizations.—Among others, is a slab of “Irish diamonds,” or brilliant marcasites on slate, an example of unusual splendour; and another, remarkable from its superior size, and magnitude of its crystals, being one of the finest specimens hitherto discovered.

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## METALS.

**AURUM**, Gold, (native gold,) a series of thirteen specimens of British gold; among which are a piece of native gold, weighing about *two ounces*; from the Wicklow Mountains.—Another smaller, from the same place.—*Native gold in quartz*; Cornwall, extremely rare.—*Native gold, delicately crystallised, in quartz*, Cornwall; presumed unique.—Native gold in stream tin, very rich; Cornwall.—Native golds, various.

**ARGENTUM**. Silver.—Native silver in a capillary form; Cornwall.—Arborescent silver on cobalt; Scotland.—Silver in quartz; ditto.—Crystallised Corneous silver, in indurated ochre; Cornwall, &c.—Silver, in brilliant steelgrain galena, Cardiganshire; introduced among the silvers as being the richest ore of its kind in Britain.

**CUPRUM**. Copper.—Native copper in an amorphous and crystallised form, as arborescent, laminated, capillary, &c. and in crystals of various figures.—An interesting suite of native coppers, Cornwall;—foliaceous native copper in its matrix, Parys Mine, Anglesea; rare.—Cubic, and octohedral native coppers, &c.—Cement copper, Anglesea, &c.

Native oxyde of copper in cubes, octohedrals, &c. Cornwall. Black copper, Wales; fibrous crimson copper, Cornwall, &c.

Carbonates of Copper. Blue Carbonates, Cornwall, Wales, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Durham, &c. numerous and extremely fine. Among the green carbonates, a large and fine example of the Cornish compact malachite;—fibrous, velvety, and other varieties; Wales, &c. One in particular, in a silky dendritical form, and of uncommon elegance.

Arseniate of Copper, many very choice specimens, variously crystallized, including a fine arseniate in divergent fasciculi of a rich green colour.—Arseniates in transparent hexagonal plates, Cornwall, &c.

Sulphates of Copper, many specimens, amorphous and crystallized, from Anglesea, Cornwall, &c.—Sulphurets, amorphous, and crystallized.—Variegated Coppers.—Grey Coppers.—Bell-metal Copper, Cornwall, &c.—The series of copper contains several hundred specimens, many of which are of peculiar beauty and rarity.

**FERRUM**. Iron.—Native iron has not been hitherto discovered in Britain.—(An interesting example from Siberia will be found among the illustrative specimens in the FOREIGN DEPARTMENT of the Museum, but which we shall pass unnoticed in our catalogue of British minerals.)

Among

Among the English irons, comprising about three hundred principal specimens, are magnetic iron ore, Devonshire.—Foliated micaceous iron from Cornwall, and other parts of England and Wales.—Specular iron, Lancashire.—Red fealy iron ore.—Hæmatites iron ore in great variety, various parts of Britain.—Spathose irons, many very fine, from Cornwall and other parts.—Argillaceous irons numerous, some interesting from Scotland, Neath, and the vale of Merthyr, Glamorganshire; argillaceous iron ore with rich blue surface, &c.—Arsenical irons, &c.

**STANNUM.** Tin.—*Native Tin with quartz*, Cornwall, extremely scarce.—It is apprehended this must be the specimen recorded in the Transactions of the Royal Society, V. 6. as being found in Cornwall.—Native tin is so exceedingly rare, that its existence even has been denied by many mineralogists. A further account accompanies this valuable article.

Sulphurets of Tin from St. Agnes, Cornwall.—Native tin-spar from the same county.—Tin-stones ditto numerous.—Wood-tins fine, one in particular part of a rounded nodule displaying most completely, the exterior bubbled crust on the surface.—The crystallized oxydes of tin comprise a vast number of articles, and exhibit a great diversity of crystallizations, many of which are rare.

**PLUMBUM.** Lead. *Native lead* is said to have been found in Monmouthshire and Poland, but the truth of this is not generally admitted, and it has even been disputed whether this metal is ever met with in a native state.—We should, however, observe that a very curious specimen of metallic lead, to all appearance in a state of nature, may be seen among the illustrative specimens in the foreign department of this Museum.

Native Oxyde of Lead, Cumberland, rare.—Carbonates of lead crystallized, Derbyshire, Somersetshire, and Scotland.—Many of the Carbonates of lead from the latter country are magnificent in point of size, and unrivalled from the perfection of their crystallizations: these are chiefly from the lead hills.—Molybdates of lead, many fine.—Phosphates of lead, both crystallized and amorphous.—Sulphates of lead, or vitriolated lead, various gradations, one with crystals of very uncommon size.—The Galena, or Sulphurets of lead in cubes, truncated cubes, octohedrons, &c. many specimens most exquisitely defined.—Brown lead ore, rare.—Antimoniated leads, Leicestershire, very beautiful, &c. including specimens from all the principal mines in Britain.

**NICCOLUM.** Nickel. Sulphuret of Nickel, Cornwall, scarce.

**ZINCUM.** Zinc. Compact Zinc.—Carbonates of Zinc, Scotland, Flintshire, &c.—Oxyd of zinc, various.—Blends, or Sulphuret of Zinc, a series of great extent, among which are many varieties of the yellow, brown, and black blends, some very elegantly crystallized.—One in particular lately discovered by us in Shropshire, in very brilliant crystals (on Quartz) of a rich reddish amber, and in general appearance resembling the phosphorescent blend of Kapnic.

**BISMUTUM.** Bismuth. Sulphuret.

**STIBIUM.**

- STIBIUM. Antimony, a superb mass in compressed elongated prisms,  
—Antimony in tetrahedral pyramids, and grey antimony with brown  
blend, Cornwall.—Fibrous antimony, Cumberland and Cornwall,  
various.—Yellow oxyde of antimony, &c. all rare in Britain.
- ARSENICUM. Arsenic. Native arsenic.—Yellow arsenic.—Arse-  
nical pyrites, a fine group, Cornwall.
- COBALTUM. Cobalt.—Black Oxyde of Cobalt.—Green Oxyde of  
Cobalt.—Red Oxyde of Cobalt. Chiefly Scotland.
- MAGNESIUM. Manganese, various, as grey, black, white, and  
red oxydes, &c. found in different mines of Devonshire, Scotland,  
and other parts of Britain.
- TUNGSTENUM. Tungstein. Tungstat of lime, Cornwall, rare.—  
Wolfram in prisms on quartz, Cornwall, very scarce.
- URANIUM. Uranite. Oxyde of Uranium in plates, Cornwall.—  
Oxyde of Uranite in cubes, same county, extremely scarce.—  
Uranites, various.
- TITANIUM. Cornish Titanite, or Menackanite, from the valley of  
Menackan, in Cornwall.

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From a cursory view of this collection it will be apparent, that  
Britain alone affords almost every principal native fossil substance found in  
other parts of the globe, and many even in a much higher state of  
perfection than are produced elsewhere. The present assemblage, it may  
be added likewise, cannot fail to display those beautiful productions in  
a favourable view; the specimens consisting of the most choice and  
costly examples that have yet been met with, and which, in general,  
exhibit the respective substances upon a scale of magnitude eminently  
calculated for every purpose of splendid as well as useful illustration.

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### BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

A select collection of British antiques are placed in the Museum,  
many of which are curious to the Topographer and the Antiquarian.  
Among those most deserving mention are a number of articles of  
Roman and British sculpture, pottery bearing inscriptions and devices,  
implements and ornaments, as *fibulae*, *torques*, &c. Those have been  
chiefly found in Wales, or at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire; and are  
particularly described by Mr. Donovan in his Tour through South  
Wales and Monmouthshire.

FINIS.















